THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII.—No. 46. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.

Opening of the Session of the French Legislature—Scenes in the Streets and Chambers—Arrival and Reception of the Empress and Emperor, Etc.

From Galignani's Messenger, Feb. 15—Evening.

The legislative session of 1867 was opened this day at 1 o'clock by the Emperor in person, the ceremony taking place, as on preceding occasions, in the Salle des Etats of the Louvre. As the long gallery which communicates from the Tuileries with the last-named building still remains unfinished, their Majesties were obliged to proceed in state carriages through the triumphal arch in the Place du Carrousel to the Pavilion Denon, the out-of-door part of the display being, in consequence, rendered infinitely more striking.

As the weather was delightful, and unusually mild for the season of the year, a considerable crowd had assembled on the place to witness their Majesties' passage. As is usual on such occasions, a party of the National Guards on one side and troops of the line on the other were posted along the way which the Imperial cortege had to follow. Behind stood a dense mass of spectators, and likewise the neighborhood of the Palace, on the side of the Rue de Rivoli, was thronged with persons desirous of seeing the splendid equipages conveying the Ambassadors, Marshals, Ministers, and other high personages to the Imperial sitting. Until a little after 12 a continued succession of carriages drove past towards the Louvre, a similar stream coming back somewhat before 2, when the sitting had concluded.

The internal arrangements of the *Salle des Etats* were about the same as in the preceding years, the whole being hung with crimson velvet, ornamented with gold lace. Hangings of the same rich material were to be seen in the windows and doorways, and the front of the long galleries running down the whole length of the hall was similarly adorned. All the seats and benches prepared for the high dignitaries and official bodies were also covered with crimson and gold. At the farthest end of the *salle* was prepared a raised estrade, on which was placed the Emperor's throne, with chairs of state for the Princes of the Imperial family, while immediately behind stood other seats for the great dignitaries of the crown. In the centre of the hall was left a wide passage, richly carpeted, by which the imperial procession could reach the raised platform. On either side were disposed cross benches for the various official bodies having a right to be present.

The first arrivals, contrary to what was seen in former years, took place long before the usual hour, and at half-past ten, except for the highly privileged, there was no possibility for any person to get more than a casual glance into the grand hall of meeting. A vast crowd stood in the Salle Lebrun, endeavoring to see something of what was passing in the salle beyond, but without much chance of succeeding. As to hearing what the Emperor might say, that was utterly out of the question; in fact, after the hour just mentioned, not one of the general spectators could penetrate beyond the outside room. But for the persons who had special tickets the case was quite different, as they, of course, entered freely into the Salle des Etats. There, from eleven o'clock until a quarter past twelve, richly attired personages followed each other without interruption.

A great number of elegantly dressed ladies also continued to present themselves, and generally were assigned places in the galleries above, until at last the whole of the front row on each side was occupied exclusively by the fair spectators, the bright colors of their spring dresses adding to the general effect. It was remarked that no previous similar occasion had witnessed so large an attendance, both male and female, the desire being universal to learn at the earliest possible moment the Emperor's views on the events in Germany and on the constitutional forms lately entered on.

A little before one cheers outside and the drums beating a salute announced the arrival of the Empress. Her Majesty came from the Tuileries in a carriage drawn by two horses, preceded and followed by Cuirasseirs of the Imperial Guard. The carriage went along at a very moderate pace, and loud cheers burst from the crowd as the Empress passed. Her Majesty was received at the entrance of the Pavillon Denon by the Princess Clotilda, the Princess Mathilde, and the Princess Lucien Murat, and at once proceeded up the grand staircase to the Salle des Etats. A master of the ceremonies preceding the imperial party advanced a few steps into the hall, and announced "The Empress," when at once the whole assemblage rose, and as her Majesty advanced down the central passage loud cries of "Vive l'Imperatrice," burst forth from every side. Her Majesty preceded by the officers on service, and followed by the Grand Mistress of the Household and her ladies of honor, proceeded to a tribune on the right of the platform, where she took her seat with the Princesses and the ladies in attendance.

Immediately after the cannon of the Invalides fired a salvo of twenty-one guns, to announce that the Emperor had left the Tuileries. His Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, was also conveyed to the Pavilion Denon in a carriage drawn by two horses, preceded by a body of the Cuirassiers of the Guard, and followed by one of Cent-Gardes. Loud cheers burst from the spectators as the carriage passed along.

His Majesty, on alighting, was received by Prince Napoleon and the Princes Lucien, Joachim, and Achille Murat. The imperial cortege then formed, and, having ascended the staircase, entered the hall in the customary order. First came a master of the ceremonies, the Equerry on duty, and the Prefect of the Palace; next the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, the Grand Chamberlain, and the Grand Marshal of the Palace; then advanced the Emperor, in a general's uniform, with the Prince Imperial, dressed in a black velvet suit, with knickerbockers and velvet stockings, followed by the Princes having rank at court, the Grand Almoner, the Commander of the Cent-Gardes, and the several officers of the imperial household.

The moment the Emperor appeared, loud cries of *Vive l'Empereur!* burst forth, and continued until his Majesty had taken his seat on the throne. The young Prince sat close by, and the other Princes occupied the chairs of state adjoining.

The Grand Master of the Ceremonies then signified to all to be seated, and his Majesty, who looked in excellent health, rising, delivered in a distinct voice, heard in every part of the salle, the following

SPEECH.

Messieurs les Senateurs, Messieurs les Deputes:—Since your last session grave events have occurred in Europe. Although they surprised the world by their rapidity, as well as by the importance of their results, it seems that, according to the previsions of the Emperor, they were fatally destined to be accomplished. Napoleon said at St. Helena:—"One of the greatest ideas was the agglomeration and concentration of the same geographical nations which revolutions and politics have broken up and divided. * * * That union will take place sooner or later by the force of events; the impulsion is already given, and I do not think that after my fall and the disappearance of my system, there is in Europe any other great equilibrium than the agglomeration and confederation of the great populations." The transformations which have been effected in Italy and Germany are preparing the realization of the vast programme of a union of the States of Europe into a single confederation. The spectacle of the efforts attempted by neighboring nations to bring together their members, scattered for so many centuries past, cannot excite uneasiness in a country like our own, all parts of which, irrevocably linked together, form a homogeneous and indestructible body. We witnessed with impartiality the struggle which was engaged in on the other side of the Rhine. In presence of that conflict the country had plainly testified its desire to remain a stranger to it. Not only did I defer to that wish, but I used all my efforts to hasten the conclusion of peace. I did not arm one additional soldier; I did not advance one regiment; and yet the voice of France had influence enough to arrest the conqueror at the gates of Vienna. Our mediation produced between the belligerents an accord which, leaving to Prussia the result of her success, preserved to Austria, except one province, the integrity of her territory; and by the cession of Venetia, completed Italian independence. Our action was therefore exercised in the views of justice and conciliation. France did not draw the sword, because her honor was not engaged, and because she had promised to observe a strict neutrality. In another part of the globe we have been obliged to have recourse to force to redress legitimate wrongs, and we have endeavored to raise up again an ancient empire. The fortunate results at first obtained were compromised by a deplorable concurrence of circumstances. The idea which had presided over the expedition to Mexico was a grand one—to regenerate a people; to implant among them ideas of order and of progress; to open to our commerce vast outlets, and to leave, as the trace of our passage, the memory of services rendered to civilization—such was my desire as well as yours. But in the day when the extent of our sacrifices appeared to me to go beyond the interests which had called on us from the other side of the Atlantic, I spontaneously decided on the recall of our army. (Loud applause.) The Government of the United States comprehended that an attitude of a non-conciliatory character could only have the effect of prolonging the occupation and envenoming relations which, for the advantage of the two countries, ought to remain of a friendly character. (Approbation.) In the East troubles have burst out, but the great powers are concocting together to bring about a situation which should satisfy the legitimate demands of the Christian populations, reserve the rights of the Sultan and prevent dangerous complications. At Rome we have faithfully executed the Convention of September 15. The Government of the Holy Father has entered on a new phase. Delivered to itself, it remains firm by its own forces, by the veneration which all feel for the head of the Catholic Church, and by the superintendence which is loyally exercised on the frontiers by the Italian Government. But if demagogical conspirators should endeavor, in their audacity, to menace the temporal power of the Holy See, Europe, I have not the slightest doubt, would not permit an event of such a character to take place, calculated as it would be to cause so great a disturbance in the Catholic world. (Marks of assent.) I have only to congratulate myself on my relations with foreign powers. Our connection with England becomes every day more intimate through the conformity of our policy and the multiplicity of our commercial relations. Prussia seeks to avoid everything that might awaken our national susceptibilities, and agrees with us in our principal European questions. Russia, animated by conciliatory intentions, is disposed to separate in the East her policy from that of France. It is the same with the empire of Austria, the greatness of which is indispensable to the general equilibrium. A recent treaty of commerce has created new ties between the two countries. Lastly, Spain and Italy maintain with us a sincere understanding. (Approbation.) Thus, therefore, nothing, in present circumstances, can awake our uneasiness, and I have the firm conviction that peace will not be disturbed. (Loud applause.) Assured as to the present, and confident in the future, I thought that the moment was come to develop our institutions. Every year you expressed to me a desire for such a course; but, convinced with reason that progress is only accomplished by harmony between the various powers, you have placed in me, and I thank you for it, your confidence to decide on the moment when I should believe in the possibility of realizing your views. At present, after fifteen years of calm and prosperity, due to our common efforts and to your profound devotedness to the institutions of the empire, it has appeared to me that the hour was come to adopt the liberal measures which were alike in the thoughts of the Senate and the aspirations of the Legislative body. I respond then to your expectation, and, without departing from the Constitution, I propose certain laws to you which offer new guarantees for political liberties. (Loud applause.) The nation which renders justice to my efforts, and which again recently, in Lorraine, gave such touching proofs of its attachment to my dynasty, will exercise those new rights judicially. Justly anxious for its own tranquillity and prosperity, it will continue to disdain dangerous utopian ideas and party provocations. As for you, gentlemen, of whom the immense majority have constantly sustained my courage in that ever difficult task of governing a nation, you will continue to be, with me, the faithful guardians of the real interests and grandeur of the country. (Renewed acclamations.) Those interests impose on us obligations which we shall knew how to fulfil. France is respected abroad; the army has shown its valor, but the conditions of warfare being changed, the increase of our national forces is required, and we must organize ourselves in such a manner as to be invulnerable. The bill, which has been prepared with the greatest care, lightens the burden of the conscription in time of peace, offers considerable resources in time of war, and by distributing in a just measure the charges among all, satisfies the principle of equality; it has all the importance of an institution, and will be, I am convinced, accepted with patriotism. The influence of a nation depends on the number of men it can place under arms. Do not forget that the neighboring States impose on themselves much heavier sacrifices for the effectual constitution of their armies, and have their eyes fixed on you to judge, by your resolutions, whether the influence of France is to increase or diminish in the world. (Applause.) Let us always hold our national flag at the same height as at present; that is the most certain means of preserving peace; and that peace must be rendered fruitful by alleviating distresses and augmenting the general well-being. We have been tried by cruel visitations in the course of the past year, for inundations and epidemics have desolated some of the departments. Beneficence has relieved individual sufferings, and credits will be asked of you to repair the disasters occasioned to public properties. In spite of these partial calamities, the progress of the general prosperity has not slackened. During the last financial year the indirect revenues have increased by fifty millions, and our foreign commerce by more than one thousand millions. The gradual amelioration of our finances will soon allow a large satisfaction to be given to the agricultural and economic interests on which light has been thrown by the inquiry opened in all parts of the territory. Our solicitude will then have for object the reduction of certain taxes which weigh too heavily on landed property, the speedy completion of our channels of internal navigation, of our ports, our railways, and, above all, of our vicinal roads—the indispensable agents of a just distribution of the soil. Last year bills were brought before you on primary instruction and co-operative societies. You will approve, I do not doubt, of the provisions which they contain. They will ameliorate the moral and material condition of our rural population and of the working classes of our large cities. Thus every year opens a new horizon to our meditations and our efforts. Our task at this moment is to form the public manners to the practice of more liberal institutions. Until now, in France, liberty has only been ephemeral; it has not been able to take root in the soil, because abuse has immediately followed its usage, and the nation has preferred limiting the exercise of its rights to submitting to disorder in ideas as in things. It is worthy of you and me to make a larger application of those great principles which are the glory of France; and their developement will not compromise, as formerly, the necessary prestige of authority.

The Government is at present founded; and ardent passions—the only obstacles to the expansion of our liberties—will be extinguished in the immensity of universal suffrage. I have full confidence in the good sense and patriotism of the people and strong in my right, which I hold from them—strong in my conscience, which only desires good, I invite you to advance with me with an assured step in the path of civilization. (Loud and long-continued acclamations.)

When the applause had subsided the Grand Master of Ceremonies, having taken the orders of his Majesty, intimated to M. Rouher, Minister of State, that the oath was to be administered to the Senators and members of the Legislative Body as have been nominated since the last session. That act having been gone through, the honorable Minister declared that the session of 1867 was open, and he requested the members of the two Chambers to assemble next day in their respective places of sitting for the despatch of business. Their Majesties then withdrew in the same order as had been adopted for their coming, and another salvo of artillery announced that the ceremony had terminated.

A STRANGE CASE.

Arrest of a Postmaster Charged with Opening Letters—Modest Request of a Suspicious Correspondent—Apparent Simplicity of the Accused, Etc.

Yesterday afternoon F. W. Parsons, Postmaster at Niagara Falls, was arrested by B. K. Sharrett, Special Detective in the Post Office Department, charged with opening letters received at his office. The officer and his prisoner arrived in this city at 7 o'clock last night, and stopped at the Mansion House. Complaints have frequently been made of letters having been opened and delayed at the Falls, and the matter was common talk among the citizens of that burgh. On one occasion a gentleman sending a letter to the chairman of the Committee on the Bankrupt law, from the Falls, well knowing that the letter would not go through the office without being examined, kindly left the envelope open, writing on the fly leaf:—"I leave this letter open to save you trouble. Please read and let it go forward, as it relates to matters which do not concern you."

It is stated that the detective has been engaged for the past ten days in endeavoring to find sufficient proof of Parsons' malpractices, and worked himself into the latter's confidence to such an extent that the Postmaster opened a letter in his presence and read its contents. And we were informed that at the time of his arrest a letter addressed to S. Pettibone, by the Hon. Burt Van Horn, was found in his pocket.

Notwithstanding all these reports, the friends of Mr. Parsons express the hope that he will be able to prove himself innocent of all intended criminality in the premises.—*Buffalo Express, 26th.*

The Government of the South.

From the Independent.

It is with great joy that the people of the North see the sword of a military government unsheathed by Congress over the rebellious States. Thank God that our dilatory representatives at last mean to provide against the perils of the situation by a courageous remedy. The army of the republic must re-encamp in the Southern States, no longer to destroy the Southern Confederacy, but to reconstruct the American Union on the basis of political equality. No other than a military plan is adequate to the present emergency. The doctrine of self-government does not mean the erection of ten State Governments over loyalists to be administered by traitors. The first condition of self-government is true-hearted allegiance, not rebellious defiance. Treason cannot govern—it must be governed. Every unreconstructed State must go without self-government until its citizens become loyal. Is this policy severe? It is just. Any other policy is cruelty towards the loyalists of the South. Any other policy betrays the negro to his enemy. Any other policy burns the houses of the white Unionists of Georgia and Mississippi, and exiles their families to the North. An outspoken Yankee cannot travel securely in any Southern State to-day. A Northern radical cannot open a store in any rebellious city without encountering threats of violence. A Union soldier cannot enter a social company in the South without receiving insult and scorn in return for his devotion to his country. Give the unreconstructed States back to self-control, and in half a year a reign of terror will exist throughout their length and breadth. The old *régime* will be reinaugurated, and made worse than in the days of slavery. The black flag will fly at the mast-head, and civilization will shudder at a revolution gone backward. Does a State like Texas, which, during the last year, murdered twenty-seven hundred negroes in cold blood, need civil government or a military police? Moreover; of what earthly use is the Federal Government itself unless it can protect the American citizen? What baseness and perfidy shall be charged against a national administration which, in the second year after a victorious war, has permittted the public enemy to slaughter nearly three thousand of the loyal defenders of the Union! Is such a state of things better or worse than open war? Military government ought never to have been relaxed from the rebellious South.

It is patent to all the world that, except for the national calamity which gave us a traitor to sit in the White House, the South might have been long ago brought into subjection, humility, and peace. On the head of the basest of American Presidents falls the bloody responsibility for every loyal life taken since Lee's surrender! Congress at last proposes to stay the further progress of the Rebellion by an uplifted warlike arm. All hail to the military dictatorship! But the plan has a prime defect. Congress sets the army to governing the South; but does Congress know who is at the head of the army? Andrew Johnson! The removal of the President, therefore, becomes instantly necessary to the safety of the Republic. Let him be impeached forthwith! Let him be put out of the way without further coquetry! Congress might as well ask Robert E. Lee to carry out its military government as to ask Andrew Johnson. Having taking a bold step in devising a strong plan, let Congress take a bolder step in devising its sure execution. The army of the United States must have a new Commander-in-Chief. Andrew Johnson has become an offense to the nation. Let him be led to the tribunal of the Senate, and thence dismissed to private life. The hearts of the loyal millions look to a loyal Congress to impeach the President, to protect the negro, and to govern the South.

How an Earl Tried to Learn a Language and Failed.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has this sharp paragraph:—

"Earl St. Maur, who, seven years ago, took up his abode in Albania to learn its language and regenerate its people, is now at Tangiers with the same benevolent views towards the Moors. We take this from the *Court Journal*, a paper which is obviously worth nothing if it does not tell us really nice and true things about earls and their goings on. But did Earl St. Maur regenerate the Albanian people, and learn their language? We are assured by a gentleman well versed in Turkish affairs, whose position gives weight to what he says—we hope we may be allowed to borrow the prefatory words with which an evening contemporary has just been promulgating as surprising a mess of news about Turkish politics as ever was honored with big print—that Albania is still in a state of reprobation, and therefore has not been regenerated. As for the language, we happen to know that his lordship broke down at the forty-seventh letter of the Albanian alphabet, which is described by Colonel Leake as resembling the French u, but having a more slender sound, thrown upwards towards the nostrils. His friends put it into his head that noblemen's nostrils were not made to have the vowel-sounds of unregenerate hill tribes thrown upwards towards them: nor are they. After that he gave it up, which, to be sure, he would have done later had he got on as far as the irregular verbs, which are very trying. As for the Moors, we sincerely trust he will never come across a copy of Professor Newman's Hand-book of Modern Arabic, if he values the retention of his wits—unless he treats it as a picture-book, by reason of the professor's new characters, which are inverted crescents on poles, and such like. The elder children of our famous aristocracy may do anything, and have done most things. But they have never had this sort of work assigned to them before; nor have we ever heard anything like it except an obscure rumor of another elder son who went over to have his fling at Paris, and did it by taking an old Rabbi into keeping, in order to read the Talmud with him."

A Claim Against the Government for $1,500,000.

Commodore Meade, brother of Major-General Meade, has a suit against the Government in the Court of Claims for $1,500,000, as administrator of his father, Richard W. Meade. It appears that the father of the Commodore resided in Spain during the French invasion under Napoleon, and entered into heavy contracts with the Spanish Government, by which means Spain became largely his debtor. After the restoration of the King of Spain to the throne Mr. Meade was thrown into prison, and was only released through the interposition of the Government of the United States. In 1818 Mr. Meade presented a claim against Spain for about $400,000. In 1819 the Governments of the United States and Spain entered into a treaty, by which, in consideration of $5,000,000, the Government of the United States unconditionally released the Government of Spain from any liability on claims of citizens of the United States, the latter Government undertaking to satisfy any claims of her citizens. A commission was appointed by the Government under this treaty, to which was submitted the claim of Mr. Meade, among others, but it was not allowed.

Mr. Meade presented his claim until the time of his death, when the Commodore was substituted as executor of his father. The aggregate of the claim, which amounted in 1819 to $600,000, now amounts to $1,500,000. The case has been referred to the Court of Claims merely with the view of an appeal from whatever judgment shall be rendered, to the Supreme Court, the object being to obtain a decision of that Court on the question whether this claim is embraced among those provided for by the treaty of 1819.

Bonnets in France.

Bonnets trimmed with plaits are very popular. I will describe two that were made a few days ago. The first was the form called Maria Louise, which has a small low crown. It was made of blue crepe mixed with blond; two plaits of blue silk descended the back, and two similar plaits crossed the front of the bonnet. The second was in the Marie Stuart form, pointed on the forehead. It was black velvet, with jet drops round it. At the edge of the front there was a small bow, with three crimson velvet buckles; two plaits of crimson velvet, terminating with jet drops, descended the back. Some novelties, made entirely of feathers, are the lightest and most dressy of all small bonnets, and are already in great demand. Ibis feathers, and feathers from other aquatic birds, which are dyed in a variety of brilliant colors, are used for this purpose. In black, with a rose at the side, and in shaded blue and green with a jet fringe inside, these bonnets are especially pretty. For the theatre they are made of white marabouts, with a wreath of either Bismark (bronze) leaves, fuchsias, or lilies of the valley, inside. Other bonnets, intended to be worn at the theatre, are made quite round, and are bordered with sequins, composed either of pearl or mother-of-pearl. Wide bonnet strings have entirely disappeared; they are replaced either narrow ones, made of cross-cut velvet and edged with lace, or by a tulle or lace scarf which commences at the back of the bonnet, veils the chignon, and is carried to the front, where it crosses. These bonnets are much in in the same style as the mantillas.—*Paris Correspondence of the "Queen."*

Death of a Famous Female Brigand.

The *Italia* of Naples announces the death of the famous "brigandess," La Gizzi, who was for some time the terror of the Volturara district. La Gizzi was a tall, muscular woman, with beetling brows, covered with a thick mass of black shaggy hair that fell over her shoulders and breast, and was so bloodthirsty that she involuntarily performed the office of executioner on every captive doomed to death by her band. It is stated that on one occasion, after stabbing three of her captives, she collected the blood that flowed from their wounds in a jar, and then poured it over the head of her lover, telling him that should be his baptism of blood. Being sharply pursued by the troops, her consort took refuge in the cottage of a peasant of Petrosa, and compelled him with frightful threats to give them food. The peasant laid some provisions before them; but while they were busied with their meal he seized an axe and attacked them with such fury that he struck both La Gizzi and her companion to the ground before they could defend themselves. He then ran to the neighboring village of Ricigliano, collected the national guard of the district, and returned with them to his cottage. Here they found two dead bodies, and after decapitating them, carried the heads of La Gizzi and her lover, together with their conqueror, in triumph through the district.

Population of European Turkey.

In the Transactions of the Austrian Geographical Society for 1867, just published at Vienna, there is an article by Professor Gohlert on "The Population of European Turkey." The author gives the population of European Turkey (excluding Roumania and Servia) as 10,000,000. Of these 7,000,000 are Christians, and the rest Mohammedans, Turks, Albanians, Bulgarians, and Bosnians. The number of Turks proper is 700,000 only, who chiefly reside in Constantinople (where there are 200,000 of them), in Eastern Bulgaria, in the pashalick of Adrianople, and in some parts of Thracia and in Macedonia. The Slavonians of Turkey consist of 4,000,000 Bulgarians, 1,100,000 Bosnians and Croats, and 400,000 Servians. There are also 1,200,000 Greeks, 1,000,000 Albanians, and 400,000 Wallachians. The superficial area of Turkey in Europe is 6520 square miles.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE THIS P.M.

Financial and Commercial News of To-Day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, February 28—Noon.—The steamer Moravian, from Portland February 16, arrived last evening.

LONDON, February 28—Noon.—Consols, 91 for money; Erie Railroad shares, 37; Illinois Central, 77; United States Five-twenties, 73.

LIVERPOOL, February 28—Noon.—The Cotton market is easy. It opens firmer, and is considerably more active, and the inquiry is good, both for speculation and manufacture, and the sales to-day will probably reach 10,000 bales. Middling uplands are quoted at 13¼d.

Breadstuffs are generally quiet. Corn is firm at 37s.

Provisions are unchanged.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Influence of Governor Swann's Action on the Union Party—Lecture by Rev. John Chambers Last Night.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, February 28.—The Swann *coup d'état* and the dissensions in the conservative party throughout Maryland have intensified the Union enthusiasm, giving a new impetus to the party here. It is now nearly certain that Swann will not resign the Governorship.

Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia, lectured to an immense audience here last night.

From Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, February 28.—Russian sheet iron was successfully made yesterday at the Mahoning Works, Brown, Bennett & Co., at Youngstown, Ohio, by the process of George C. Kungonchieff, under the superintendence o Caleb Broomall.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Stocks tending downwards. Chicago and Rock Island, 90; Reading, 103¾; Canton Company, 45; Erie Railroad, 56; Cleveland and Toledo, 117; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 94¼; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 107; Michigan Central, 72¾; New York Central, 102¾; Illinois Central scrip, 116¼; Cumberland preferred, 31; Virginia 6s, 54; Missouri 6s, 92¾; Hudson River, 138; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 111¼; do. 1864, 108; do. 1865, 108¾; do. 1866, 106¾; Ten-forties, 101½; Seven-thirties, first issue, at 6 per cent; all others, 105⅞. Sterling Exchange, 108¾; at sight, 9⅛; Money at 6@7 per cent. Gold closed at 139¾; has been 140¼.

PORTLAND ENTERPRISE.—The heaviest losers by the great Portland fire were Messrs. J. B. Brown & Son, whose immense sugar-house, with its entire contents, was burned down. This energetic firm, however, have erected a new building, nearly one hundred and fifty feet square, and nine stories high, on the site of the old sugar-house. The expensive machinery has been put in, and work has been resumed. All this has been done in less than eight months.

A DISCOVERY.—The extension of the Rue Lafayette in Paris involves the demolition of the Hotel Lafitte, formerly the residence of the famous banker of that name. The workmen found buried in the garden of this hotel a white marble statue, which, in spite of the long subterranean sojourn which it appeared to have made, was in a good state of preservation. The authorities were at once informed of the discovery.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, February 28, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. In Government bonds there was less doing. 111 was bid for old 5-20s; 110 for 6s of 1881; 101¼ for 10-40s; and 105⅛ for August 7·30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101½.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 51⅜@51½, closing at the former rate, a decline of ⅛; Lehigh Valley at 62, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¼, no change; Camden and Amboy at 129, no change; and Little Schuylkill at 33, no change; 61 was bid for Norristown; 56½ for Minehill; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 14 for Catawissa common; 30 for preferred do.; 54½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 45⅜ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Hestonville sold at 14, no change; and Ridge Avenue at 13, no change; 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 20½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 72 for West Philadelphia; and 40½ for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment, at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 138 was bid for First National; 106 for Sixth National; 153 for Philadelphia; 100 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 95 for Western; 32 for Manufacturers'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 69 for City; 44 for Consolidation; and 61 for Union.

Canal shares were dull and lower. Lehigh Navigation sold at 54@54½, a decline of ½. 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 32 for preferred do.; 14½ for Susquehanna Canal; 55 for Delaware Division; and 55 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

There is no material change to notice in the money market. The supply on the street, as well as at bank, is quite full, with only a moderate demand. Call loans are easily placed on stock collaterals at 6 ₱ cent., with exceptions at 7 ₱ cent., and upon Government securities in large sums at 5 ₱ cent. The range of discount for strictly first-class business paper is 6½@8 ₱ cent. per annum.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 139½; 11 A. M., 140; 12 M., 140¼; 1 P. M., 139½, an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is freely offered at 6@7 per cent. to strong houses, and is had on Governments at 5 per cent. Commercial bills are not so saleable, and names which pass under 7 per cent. are rare. The failure of an old house in the grocery and tea trade (Henry Swift & Co.) is announced, and from trades in all departments the accounts are of a character which make it apparent that extended renewals must be made to interior merchants, and to many in the Atlantic cities."

—By announcement elsewhere it will be seen that the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company are issuing their new six per cent. loan, the certificates being now on sale at the office of the Company, No. 122 South Second street. This loan is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's railroad, bridges, etc. The interest is payable quarterly, and is free of United States and State taxes. This is assuredly a desirable investment for all who have a plethora of greenbacks.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$187·33 All Co Scp..... 72
$5000 City 6s, New..... 101¼
$2000 W Jer R 6s..... 90
$173·19 Ches & Del 6s..... 92
$3000 Pa R 1 m 6s, 95 w n 100
$4000 Phila & Erie 6s.. 91¾
16 sh C & Am R.....s. 120
85 sh Penna R.....s. 56⅝
48 do.....b. 56½
1500 sh Feeder Dam.... 5⅝
200 sh Fulton Coal..... 5⅝
100 sh Hest'vle RR.... 14
40 sh Leh N stk..... 54½
10 sh Leh Val R..... 62
2 do.scrip..s. 16⅝
100 sh Read R..... 51⅞
300 do.....s. 51⅝
100 do..... 51⅝
100 do.....s. 51⅝
200 do.....s. 51⅝
100 do.....s. 51⅞
100 do.....b30. 51⅞
200 do.....s. 51⅞
100 do.....b30. 51¾

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 139½@140; Silver ½s and ¼s, 133; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17⅞; do., July, 1864, 16½; do., August, 1864, 16⅛; do., October, 1864, 15½; do., December, 1864, 14⅛; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 11; do., September, 1865, 10½; do. October, 1865, 10¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 110½@110⅝; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 111¼@111⅜; do., 1864, 108@108⅛; do., 1865, 108@108⅛; do. new, 106⅛@106⅜; 10-40s, coupon, 101½@101⅝; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105⅛@106; do., 2d series, 105⅛@105⅜; 3d series, 105½@105⅝; Compounds, December, 1864, 14⅛@14¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, February 28.—The movements in Breadstuffs continue of a very limited character, without much change in prices. There is rather more inquiry for Flour for the supplying of the home consumers, and about 1000 barrels were taken, chiefly Northwestern extra family, at $11@12·50 ₱ barrel, including 200 barrels fancy St. Louis at $16·50@17; Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $11·50@13; extras at $9@10·25; and superfine at $8@8·75. Small sales of Rye Flour at $7·25. Corn Meal is quiet; 900 barrels of Brandywine sold on secret terms.

There is very little good Wheat here, and this description is held firmly. Small sales of fair and prime Pennsylvania red at $2 70@3; and 600 bushels California at $3·20. 600 bushels Western Rye sold at $1·30, and some Pennsylvania at $1·35. Corn is in good request, and 10,000 bushels new yellow sold at 97@98c., in store and from the cars, and 99c. to $1, afloat. Oats are steady at 58@60c. There is more demand for Barley Malt, with sales at $1·45@1·50.

Cotton is dull; small sales of middling uplands at 30c., and New Orleans at 32@32½c.

In Groceries and Provisions there is rather more doing, but no change to record in prices.

Whisky—The trade is well supplied with the contraband article, which sells at 90c. to $1·50.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....FEBRUARY 28.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
7 A. M.....42 | 11 A. M.....50 | 2 P. M.....56

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Tonawanda, Julius, Liverpool, Cope Bros.
Schr George Nebinger, Smith, Havana, John Mason & Co.
Schr F. R. Baird, Ireland, Sagua, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr William, McCrush, Halifax, J. H. Attwood.
Schr I. Reeves, Tussey, Salem, A. G. Cattell & Co.
Schr Annie & Betsey, Fox, Salem, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, from Cape May, in ballast to captain.
Schr Mary D. Ireland, Ireland, from Providence, in ballast to captain.

BELOW,

Schr Argus Eye.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., February 26.—The following vessels are at the Breakwater this morning:—Brig Paragon, from Charleston for Jersey City; schrs P. Armstrong and J. H. Hyer, from New York for Norfolk; Ann Amelia and Magellan, do. for Virginia; A. C. Eldridge, do. for Hog Island; Florence Rogers, do. for Savannah; Minquas, for Jacksonville; R. K. Vaugh, do. for Alexandria; J. T. Williams, B. C. Terry, S. Morgan, do. for Georgetown; W. H. Rensie, do. for Fortress Monroe; John Howard, from Long Island for Virginia; D. Davidson, from New Haven for do.; Fannie, J. C. Adkins, and G. Willey, from Milton for New York; Raynor, from Virginia for do.; W. P. Orr, from Lewes for do.; Western Star, from Hilton Head for do.; Jamestown, from Newbern for do.; Rippling Wave, from New Castle, Del., for Boston; J. L. Newton, from Boston for Richmond; E. L. Porter, Fanny Keating, M. Perrin, from Philadelphia for Boston; Searsville, from Savannah for do.; also, schrs Thomas Ware and Anna E. Derrickson, for Philadelphia, with cargo from schr James Young, ashore.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship David Crockett, Burgess, hence, at New York yesterday.

Barque Telegraph, Robinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston 26th inst.

Schr J. P. Ames, Turner, from Winterport for Philadelphia, at Newport 26th inst.

Schr Eva Bell, from Georgetown, S. C., for Philadelphia, with lumber, in Hampton Roads 26th inst.

Schrs Irvine, hence for St. John, N. B.: G. Deering, Willard, do. for Portland; Hiawatha, Howard, and E. Lee, Lee, do. for Newburyport, at Holmes' Hole 26th inst., and sailed next day.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, February 26.—The schr Temperance arrived here to-day from Santiago de Cuba, with a cargo of sugar for Baltimore. She reports the following vessels in port when she sailed, 21st ult.:—Am. barque Mindora, Barclay, waiting; Br. barque J. G. Paint, Emery, discharging; brigs Cameron, waiting; George Crump, French, loading for Bremen; Angeline, Leighton, loading for New York; Emma Ives, Louway, waiting; Amazon, Fernambuco, just arrived; W. W. Lord, loading for New York; schr Brooks, loading for New Orleans.

The schr J. W. Hine, from New Haven, Conn., for Baltimore, with copper ore, collided in Hampton Roads a few nights since, with the brig Golden Lead, from Norfolk, where she had been repairing damages, sustained in a storm, bound to Philadelphia, with guano. Neither vessel was damaged to any extent. The brig struck the starboard bow of the schooner, bow on, and had jibboom, head gear, cutwater, and upper part of the mainstern carried away. The schooner lost three stanchions, one shroud, fifteen feet of the rail, and had the jib torn to pieces. The Golden Lead was towed to Norfolk for further repairs.

The following is a list of the additional arrivals in Hampton Roads:—

Schr M. W. Griffin, from Alexandria, Va., for New Bedford, with corn.

Schr Susan Scranton, from Rappahannock river for Fairhaven, with oysters.

Schr Oliver Ames, from Georgetown, D. C., for New York, with coal.

Schr Addie Brooks, for New York, with oysters.

Schr Ellen Baxter, from New London, Conn., for Baltimore, with guano.

Schr Willie Martin, from Rockport, Me., for Newbern, with lime.

Schr Alex. Young, from Jacksonville, Fla., for Boston, with lumber.

Schr K. E. Rich, for Fairhaven, with timber.

Schr Roxanna Johnson, from Pocomoke for New York, with charcoal.

Schr Addie Haynes, for New York.

Schr Isabella Blake, from Georgetown, D. C., for Boston, with coal.

Schr J. W. Hall, from Georgetown, D. C., for New York, with coal.

Schr M. Bedell, from Baltimore, for New York, with coal.

Schr Crinoline, from Norfolk, for New York, with wood.

Schr R. C. A. Ward, from Norfolk, for New York, with wood.

Schr John G. Houston, from Nansemond, for New York, with oysters.

Schr Simpson, from Nansemond, for New York, with oysters.

The United States g

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Political Reconstruction—The Impending Crisis in Connecticut.

From the Herald.

We live in wonderful times. The march of deas is carrying everything before it. It is the momentum of a heavy railway train descending one of those long sweeps of the Alleghanies, and the cry is "Clear the track!" The patriarch Noah, the builder of the original Great Eastern, the chosen vessel of the Lord—old Noah, who lived six hundred years before the flood, who sailed his big ship over the flood, and who survived three hundred and fifty years after the flood—passed, we dare say, through a small experience in the progress of ideas compared with that, for instance, of William Lloyd Garrison or Wendell Phillips. The ancient patriarch, it is true, passed through a great deluge of water, but Garrison and Phillips have passed through a deluge of fire, the most terrible in the world's history, and they still live.

Only look at it. In October, 1835, a female anti-slavery society was riotously broken up in Boston by a collection of conservatives described as "gentlemen of property and standing;" and Mr. Garrison, who went to the meeting to deliver an address, after attempting to conceal himself in a carpenter's shop from the fury of the mob, was captured, had his clothes torn off, and was dragged through the streets with a rope around his neck. And for what? For preaching in Boston negro emancipation. Cotton then was king, even among the Puritans. Still later in the day, in New York, the famous Democratic Empire Club annually set apart a contingent fund for the reception of the abolitionist Phillips with a welcome of rotten eggs. Now, mark the change. Garrison is hailed as a public benefactor everywhere. He has had a jubilee in Charleston. He is the object of a fifty thousand dollar subscription fund; and as for Phillips, if he now becomes comparatively tame in his philippics, it is because he misses the inspiration of Captain Rynders and his shower of eggs. Are not these among the wonders wrought in Israel in these latter days?

Who can tell what next is coming? With the country turned upside down and inside out, there is no telling what may come to the surface. In the work of political reconstruction the materials at hand must be used. Thus our hard-set Democracy in our last November election were compelled to take a new departure. At Chicago they were headed by the banker Belmont and his coach and six; two years later, in New York, the ex-pounder of Yankee Sullivan, the banker Morrissey (faro and keno), is called to the rescue. He pays his way and goes into Congress, but his friend Hoffman, of the old Democratic pattern, is left in the lurch. He was not sufficiently reconstructed, like Morrissey, to win. He was, in fact, behind the drift of events and the spirit of the age. He was still running the old go-cart of the Dred Scott decision against the steam engine of emancipation, and so Hoffman was capsized, while Morrissey is hailed as the new Democratic champion for the belt in Congress against the mighty Ben Butler.

Profiting from this example of a new experiment to meet the new order of things, the radicals of Connecticut have struck upon a still bolder adventure. They have made the irrepressible P. T. Barnum, the living embodiment of Yankee notions, their champion and their new platform, against William H. Barnum, an old fogy, famous only for those old-fashioned virtues of times gone by and for his well-earned success in the iron business. But he and all the other Barnums must give way to The Barnum, as all the O'Donoghues stand back in the presence of The O'Donoghue. And what are Garrison and Phillips compared with this Barnum? Men of one idea against a man of ten thousand ideas. Take, for example, twenty-five years of the career of Phillips and twenty-five of The Barnum, and mark the contrast. Phillips begins, with some silver and gold in his possession, to preach emancipation; Barnum begins his negotiations for the old American Museum with nothing but brass; Phillips continues, year after year, out of pocket, harping, like Paganini, on one string; Barnum plays on a harp of a thousand strings, and a thousand different tunes, all in the same key. Yet he, too, has had all along one grand idea. Old style people might call it the idea of obtaining money on false pretenses; but it is more than that. It was the poet's idea of a mermaid painted on canvas outside the museum and the dried-up head and arms of a monkey deftly joined to the tail of a codfish inside the museum; it was a dray load of old bones transformed into a Greenland whale; it was a woolly horse from an ash-cart changed into a ferocious nondescript captured by Colonel Fremont on the Gila river after three days' chase with a squad of dragoons; it was in the day when Santa Anna was a mighty hero, the transformation of an article, bought perhaps next door, into Santa Anna's wooden leg; it was in the person of a leprous African, the living embodiment of the negro turning white, a point of philanthropy in behalf of Sambo which Phillips and Garrison have never tried to reach.

Nor does the record of The Barnum stop here. Sir Philip Jones says that men constitute a State. They are certainly the strength of a State. In this view, while Barnum has sought the improvement of the various breeds of dogs and chickens in his dog shows and chicken shows, he has also sought the improvement of man, and the white man, in his baby shows, and has, perhaps, "done the State some service" in his premiums for the lady honoring her delighted spouse with the product at one birth of the best four, the best three, or the best two babies in the market. What a contrast in this encouragement of population is thus presented by Barnum against the original ruling idea of John Morrissey of pounding the life out of men for a premium!

Against this Barnum and the progressive radicals, what chance has the other Barnum in Connecticut? None. The other Barnum is behind the age. The Hon. Ben. Wood himself would stand no chance against the Barnum who commenced the lottery business "on his own hook" at sixteen years of age. Behold also the ground which his platform covers in the making of the most hideous monsters and impostures subjects of public gratification; in proving by practice how the most belligerent varieties of creatures may be made "a happy family;" in producing a living example of the negro turning white; and in improving "the white man's government" by premiums on those rejoicing mothers blest with the most bountiful supply of babies.

Against this comprehensive platform of the one Barnum the other Barnum can only show a first-rate quality of iron, a good income, and a good character as a man of business and as a citizen. His chances in the field of politics are gone by. Reconstruction is the order of the day, and representative men of modern ideas and modern progress, such as Garrison and Phillips, Ben Butler and old Thad. Stevens, John Morrissey and P. T. Barnum, lead the way. Andy Johnson is nowhere, Greeley is befogged, and Thurlow Weed, with his bogus dead body of Morgan, is laid on the shelf.

The impending crisis in Connecticut is between the two Barnums, and as the issue is whether this great revolution of modern ideas shall go on or be stopped, the progressive Barnum is our ticket. Keep the ball rolling.

British Dining.

From the Tribune.

Somebody said, long ago, that no association of Englishmen could get itself fairly into working harness without a preliminary dinner at some London or other tavern. The benevolently disposed of a religious turn are usually content with a breakfast, and viands manageable with the fork; but the political Bull must be fed upon something more substantial, and sustained at least by the national beef and pudding. Our latest advices from England disclose, as one result of public perturbation, an unusual amount of gregarious feeding. The Adullamites have entertained Mr. Horsman at Stroud, and Mr. Powel at Leeds. The people of Portsmouth have given Lord Monck a dinner, and there have been other great convivialities, to say nothing of the religious banquets which the churchwardens are always engaged in celebrating in all parts of the empire.

It is impossible for outside barbarians like ourselves to get at more than the meanest part of these trencher-events, *i. e.*, the speeches, which usually savor of indigestion, fine old port, and incipient apoplexy. We do not know why these brilliant and bold feeders cannot enjoy their excellent cuts, their turtle, and their tipple, without assaulting the United States; but beef being the diet of a soldier (when he can get it), we suppose that a plenty of it incites to pugnacity. Horsman, for instance. Horsman sneeringly told his hearers that the Adullamities did not intend to go to America for their political principles. As nobody has asked or has expected them to do so, it seems to us that this disavowal is somewhat gratuitous; and while Mr. H. was making such a liberal display of his religion, and getting rosy of countenance while he defended the Church, he might have remembered that charity is popularly supposed to occupy no unimportant place in the Christian scheme.

We may, as Mr. Horsman said, "envy the British their Constitution;" but as we cannot get it, and as our weakness is amiable, we think it hardly kind to upbraid us with it. To add to our mortification, Mr. Powel, M. P., at Leeds, sang the same sarcastic tune, and made the most of the talk of impeaching Mr. Johnson—of expelling from office "a President elected by the voice of the people"—which shows that the ideas of Mr. Powel are somewhat misty. Beecroft, M. P., who came after him, quoted Scripture in defense of Conservatism as follows:—"That good thing which was committed unto thee, keep!" A fine text, applicable to tithes, to pensions, and to poor Ireland—that last "good thing" which it costs more to "keep" than it would to throw away.

But a Mr. McDougal, at the Monck dinner, let the largest, and altogether the most extraordinary, cat out of the bag. McDougal (of the Canadian Cabinet) has associated much (he says) with Mr. Seward; and he intimates that the Secretary is a great admirer of the House of Lords and of the House of Commons. This probably comes of Mr. Seward's extraordinary politeness. Desiring to do the agreeable to a member of the Canadian Cabinet, and probably under genial and deipnosophistical influences, Mr. Seward said something to his guest about the sublime beauties of the British Parliament, which that guest carries back to England as an argument against Parliamentary Reform. For we don't suppose that, ill as he thinks of the present Congress, and little reason as he has for loving it, Mr. Seward is really in favor of rotten boroughs and general popular disfranchisement. Nor was Mr. Lincoln, who was quoted as expressing a similar opinion.

The flower of this rhetorical crowd to which we have alluded was undoubtedly Mr. Horsman. If the England of to-day, full of pain and anxiety, and sorely troubled about the future, can be saved by oratorical commonplaces and by threadbare phrases, Horsman is the predestinate savior of the empire. He is the man to talk about the "purer and the higher principles;" about the maxims of the religion which is "our hope;" about "our noble Constitution, which is the bulwark of freedom;" also, "the type of progress;" also "the envy and admiration of the world." We wonder how long loose, and flabby, and conventional, and traditional talk like this can make even a respectable stand against Mr. John Bright's eloquence and common sense? When we say not long, we do not speak without experience. We have tried that medicine for political ills upon this side to our exceeding sorrow and expense. Neither dinners nor speeches after them, neither beef nor sophistry, neither venison or platitudes, neither turtle nor sneers at the United States, neither port wine nor pathetic praises of the past, can do more than lull the England of to-day into a slumberous confidence which will be fatal to the England of to-morrow. Indeed, the time even for doing so much seems to have gone by. The beef at the tavern dinners may be potent, but the want of it in the poor man's pot will prove more potent still. At any rate, the difficulty will hardly be tided over by the exertions of men born four hundred years too late, and who spend the time and wind which belong to their own country in blowing up the Americans.

The Late Mission to San Domingo.

From the Times.

Private advices which we have just received from San Domingo lead us to believe that the late Seward-Porter mission to the West Indies was by no means such a failure as it was hastily proclaimed to be by those who knew nothing whatever about it. In fact, no one need be surprised if we should speedily earn that it was a success in all its parts, and that the scheme was not one hastily and crudely formed, but was the same scheme which had long attracted the attention of our Government, and which the Secretary of State himself put in the way of consummation during his visit to the West Indies a year or more ago.

When Assistant Secretary Seward left Annapolis with Admiral Porter on a Government vessel, in January last, he was rightly reported as accredited on a mission to enter into negotiations with the authorities of San Domingo for securing or purchasing a harbor and port in that island as a naval station of the United States. The fine, valuable, well-known, and long-desired Bay of Samana was the locality whose acquisition was to be effected, and it was to be done through the actual assent of the Dominican Government at this time in power. Now (if our advices from the island be correct) the mission of Assistant Secretary Seward was successfully accomplished; the points of negotiation and treaty were established with President Cabral; and within the present week an official agent has arrived in this country bearing a preliminary treaty which has received the sanction of the legislative and executive authorities of San Domingo, and this preliminary treaty will presently be submitted, if it has not by this time been submitted, to our Government.

This matter is one of very high importance to the United States—important in reference to our commercial interests, and to our present and future position as a great and self-defensive power. We trust that no obstacle will impede the consummation and ratification of the treaty, and our acquisition of this West Indian station.

The Supreme Court—Its Relations to the Pending Conflict.

From the World.

We suppose it to be good generalship at every new movement of the enemy to reconnoitre his strength, with a view to discover the most effective disposition which can be made of our own.

The strength of the conservative position for immediate operations lies in the President and the Supreme Court. But these advantages are defensive and temporary. They are of little use except as a means of gaining time to rally and recruit our forces. Unless we can elect President Johnson's successor, *his* fidelity to the Constitution is but a transient advantage. So long as there was reason to hope for the final closing up of this controversy during his term, it was not necessary to look to the Presidential election as the key of the political situation. But, since the recent action of Congress cuts off expectation of relief previous to that event, it is necessary to extend the scope of our calculations.

We must estimate the possibilities that lie beyond the Presidential election, in order to act intelligently in the preliminaries of the election itself. If any portion of the conservatives, North or South, think that we shall be as well off without the next President as with, they will, of course, oppose any tactics to improve our chances of electing him. For our part, we do not wish to see this point decided without discussion, but after discussion; and if, on a fair comparison and balance of advantages, the South think it best to let the Presidential election go by default, it is not for us to question their right of abstention.

In the actual position of affairs, the Supreme Court is of no more value to the South than the President. In the absence of the South from Congress, the adverse majority is sufficient to overrule the President's veto; he is practically powerless, except to stand as sentinel at the door of the Supreme Court. A two-thirds majority of Congress avails nothing against a decision of the Court; and the appointment of the Judges being vested in the President, Congress can accomplish nothing by increasing their number. But if the Republicans elect President Johnson's successor, they will thereby gain control of the Supreme Court, and thus remove the only barrier that stands between their absolute will and the unprotected South. If the conservatives do not carry the next Presidential election, the South is delivered over to six years more (six counting from this date) of unrelieved oppression. A radical Presrdent could veto every bill repealing the acts of this and the succeeding Congress, and whatever revolutions might take place in popular sentiment during the four years ending March 4, 1873, the long term of the Senators will prevent our getting two-thirds of the Senate, and passing repeal laws over the veto. There is, accordingly, no visible hope of early justice to the South, except through the Presidential election. Meanwhile, the conservative majority of the Supreme Court is a valuable temporary advantage.

But this advantage is too limited, and is held by too frail a tenure, to be an important element in any long-sighted political calculation. The tenure of the Judges is, to be sure, stable in one respect, since they keep their offices during good behavior. But the conservative advantage in that Court is held by the slender thread of a single life. There are five conservative and four radical Judges; the oldest men, appointees of former Democratic Presidents, being among the conservatives, and, in the usual course of nature, most likely to die. The loss of one conservative Judge would make a tie, and no law can be declared unconstitutional but by a clear majority. President Johnson could not replace a conservative Judge by a new appointment, because Congress, at its last session, passed a law reducing the number of Judges to seven, forbidding any new appointments until, by the occurrence of vacancies, that limit is reached.

The consequence is, that if a case testing the constitutionality of the Sherman law should be made up by the South during the coming season, it would depend upon the life of every one of five men, some of them far advanced, whether the decision, a year hence, would be favorable. The chance is certainly worth the trial; but is subject to this contingency. Whatever may be the immediate prospect of life, it would be against the ordinary course of nature for the conservative majority to remain till the close of a new Presidential term, or even far into it. The Supreme Court is, at best, but a temporary dyke to help stay the floods while we are building a more permanent embankment. If we do not carry the Presidential election, the Supreme Court will at once cease to afford any protection. In the meantime, the death of one venerable old man may, any day in the year, take away all its restraining power.

Practically, the question is no longer what may be done this side of the Presidential election, but what may be done by means of it. Under the most favorable circumstances, a decision of the Supreme Court cannot be obtained before next winter; and by that time we are on the very eve of the Presidential election. If the Supreme Court, in setting aside the new law, could also restore the Southern States to Congress, or insure the counting of their electoral votes, a decision next winter would be in ample season. But the sole effect of their decision would be to remand things back to the condition in which Sherman's bill found them. The admission or exclusion of members is a business over which the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction or control. The electoral votes will be counted in the presence of both Houses and under their superintendence, and when the result is declared by the President of the Senate, there is no tribunal that can review it. If the new law should be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, next winter Congress would pass a new act, prescribing other terms of restoration; and as the compliance of the Southern States with the new conditions could not be submitted for approval until the following session, the South would be excluded from the Presidential election, without remedy or redress.

This is the chief result at which the radicals aim. They would as willingly see it accomplished by an adverse decision of the Supreme Court as by Southern non-acceptance of a plan which the court sustained. Any means of defeating Southern participation in the election establishes their domination for six years from the 4th of March now at hand. It is all one to them whether the new law is set aside or sustained. A decision either way, is equally favorable to their wishes, provided the South does not meanwhile reorganize under the new law. If the South waits to test it and get a decision on it, the Southern States are excluded from the Presidential election any way. If, by the death of a conservative judge, the law should be sustained, and the South should then acquiesce, it would be too late to take part in the Presidential election, since the new constitutions could not be presented for approval until the winter following.

Sherman's bill varies the situation, by an unequivocal Congressional pledge that the States shall be restored on their compliance with certain clearly defined conditions. No such pledge was made in connection with the Constitutional amendment passed at the last session. The Southern States might have ratified that, and yet Congress might have excluded them without violating any explicit promise. Both schemes were artfully contrived for staving off restoration as their main object, and charging the blame of postponement upon the South as their minor object. It is the policy of the Republicans to block the wheels while making a bustling pretense of trying to move them. By a shrewd calculation, based upon a pretty correct knowledge of Southern opinion, they succeeded last year; and by a calculation equally shrewd they are in a fair way to succeed again. By rejecting the amendment last year, the South risked nothing. But the approach of the Presidential election makes time so important an element, that a delay of a single year will cost the conservative cause all the Southern electoral votes.

True it is that no lapse of time can change the question of constitutional right; but rights avail nothing without remedies, and if no remedy comes through the next Presidential election, from what quarter does the South look for one? Is the conservative cause so superfluously strong that it can afford to throw away sixty or seventy electoral votes? Time and events have brought things to such a pass that if those votes are worth saving, they must be saved by Southern action this year. Far be it from us to dogmatize or dictate; the South is just as free to refrain from action as it is to act. But "there is a tide in the affairs of men;" and it is for the South to judge for itself whether there is a prospect of compensating advantages, sufficient to justify it in withholding its assistance in the Presidential election.

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., can be cured by using DR. WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

The Testimony of persons that have used it is a sufficient voucher for the truth of our remarks.

Dr. WM. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—I have been suffering with a sore throat, off and on, for the last three years. I was recommended by a friend to try your TAR SYRUP, and after taking a half bottle, I was entirely relieved. PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1864. READ AND REFLECT.

MARY CALDWELL, 1032 Sansom St.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

This is to certify, that I have used Wright's TAR SYRUP, for Consumption, and it gave me relief, after I had tried every thing else, and they did not help me. PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1864.

Respectfully yours, THOMAS WINMILL.

CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

Dr. W. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—My children were ill: our four years old was a very severe case of Catarrh on the Breast; the other, a babe of six months, suffered greatly from Croup. I tried several kinds of medicine, which failed to relieve them when I was persuaded to try your PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1864.

TAR SYRUP, which effected a cure in a few days. I have recommended it to some of my friends, and in all cases it gives entire satisfaction. E. THOMAS, 150 S. Sixth Street.

Sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, KROMER'S,
No. 403 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc, etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

J. A. WILSON'S

(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

FAMILY COAL YARD

NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.

Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 25 3m

R. W. PATRICK & CO.

NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,

DEALERS IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AN RE-BROKEN STOVE,

Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT SLATE. [8 25 smwtu

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices. A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

MARVIN'S PATENT

ARE THE BEST.

ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF. ALWAYS DRY.

MOBILE TEST.

FEBRUARY 13, 1867.

"Our Marvin's Patent Safe, a No. 9, double-door, stood the severest test in the large fire of Saturday night. It fell from the second floor, and was exposed to an INTENSE HEAT, FANNED BY A STIFF NORTH WIND. The exterior iron frame-work melted in several places, yet the inside is not touched. We were pleased on opening it to find every thing ALL RIGHT. We have every confidence in the Fire-Proof Safes made by Marvin & Co.
"WHITFIELD & BILLING."

EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MARVIN & CO.

No. 721 CHESTNUT St., (Masonic Hall,)

And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry
Bankers' Steel Chests.
Second-hand Safes of all makers.
Safes exchanged on liberal terms. [2 23 stuth2m
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF CHARLES HEPBURN, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary upon the Estate of CHARLES HEPBURN, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Registrar of Wills of Philadelphia, all persons indebted to the Estate will make payment, and those having claims will please present them immediately to

JAMES FARIES, Executor,
No. 311 CARPENTER Street;
Or to his Attorney,
E. COPPEE MITCHELL,
No. 902 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1867. 2 21 th6

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM W. SMITH, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of SAPIO SEWELL, Executor of the last will and testament of WILLIAM W. SMITH, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. AMOS J. KELLY,
2 23 thstust Auditor.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HOSIERY, ETC.

HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR ETC

THE LARGEST VARIETY AT

JOHN C. ARRISON'S,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Also invites attention to his

IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Which has given such general satisfaction for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Made of the best materials, by hand. [1 22

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street
11 8 Three doors above Walnut.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

(Late Fahy & Bro.)

No. 31 North THIRD Street.

City and country trade solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work. 2 11 1m

EDWARD DUNN,

(Late of the Firm of FAHY & BRO.)

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

Glazing, Graining, Gilding etc.,

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
2 Philadelphia.

PASTE! PASTE! PASTE!

THE UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY

Manufacture a PATENT PASTE which only needs to be known to be appreciated. It is always ready for use is warranted not to ferment, and is sold cheap.
It is put up in barrels, half barrels, and boxes.

KEITH & PICKETT,
SOLE AGENTS,
1 26 tuth2m No. 134 South Wharves.

VISITORS TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION will find suitable TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, and every article adapted for European travel, at BROWN'S TRUNK STORE, FOURTH and CHESNUT Streets.
2 19

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

KITCHEN & CO.,

JEWELERS.

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.

Great Reduction in Prices.

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.

CASH PRINCIPLE.

Watches and Jewelry Carefully Repaired.

Particular attention paid to manufacturing all articles in our line.

N. RULON.

Having engaged with KITCHEN & Co., will be much pleased to see his friends and customers. 2 11 1m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE

OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 14p

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

BOWMAN & LEONARD,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Gold and Silver-Plated Goods,

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 25

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Coming Thro' the Rye."
"Robin Adair."
"Rock me to Sleep, Mother."
"The Last Rose of Summer."
"Monastery Bells," etc. etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 11 smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

SILVER-WARE

FOR

BRIDAL PRESENTS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Invite attention to their CHOICE STOCK OF SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS AND BRIDAL PRESENTS. [5 24

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1 SOLID SILVER-WARE.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 smthsm No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 1018 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

Senate.

The amendatory act relating to the navy was passed. An act was passed authorizing the removal of certain law cases from State courts to United States courts, when either plaintiff or defendant shall apprehend that adequate justice will not be done him on account of prejudice or local influence. The bill for the redemption of the compound interest notes was passed, after being amended so as to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to issue temporary loan certificates at three per cent. interest. The amount of certificates outstanding is not to exceed one hundred million dollars, and they may be used as a reserve by the banks. The House bill validating certain Presidential proclamations was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary. An adverse report was made by the same Committee on the bill amending the act relative to the Presidential succession, for the reason that there was not time to consider the subject. It was thereupon postponed. The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was then taken up and discussed, but during the debate the Senate went into executive session.

EVENING SESSION.

The consideration of the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was resumed, and a long debate ensued on an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay certain revenue officers appointed in the late Rebel States who could not take the oath prescribed by law. Adjourned without action.

House of Representatives.

The Naval Appropriation bill was considered and passed. The Tariff bill was then taken up, and discussed at length. The Senate bill for a temporary increase of the pay of the army was passed. The debate on the Tariff bill was resumed in the evening, and occupied nearly the whole of the session. It is hoped that the final vote will be taken on Thursday. Leave was asked to offer a resolution declaring that the establishment of the Canadian Confederation could not be regarded otherwise than as hostile to the United States, and calling for information as to whether any remonstrance had been made by the Government. On a vote to suspend the rules there was no quorum, and the House adjourned.

From Canada.

MONTREAL, February 27.—Judge Monk gave a decision yesterday on the Royal Insurance bond robbery case, quashing the *capias* granted by Judge Barthelon, on the ground that, as the cause for the action for debt arose in a foreign country, the right of *capias* here did not exist. The case has been inscribed for a Court review in March.

The prisoners remain in custody, pending the decision of that tribunal. The insurance company will probably carry the case to England if they fail in their object in Court here.

The *Gazette's* special despatch says that the name of the Kingdom of Canada, for the new confederation, has been changed to the "Dominion of Canada."

The Fenians.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—It is said that a Fenian emissary has arrived here from Ireland, and reports to the Brotherhood that the English statements that the rebellion has ended are false. The organization is stronger than ever; the soldiers are under the immediate drill of four hundred officers who served in this country during the Rebellion. As to the defection amongst the British troops, it is understood that they will march wherever ordered, but when they come to fire they will know what to do.

An American officer has enlisted 8000 British soldiers since Christmas.

From Boston.

BOSTON, February 27.—Kennedy, the incendiary, was yesterday convicted of setting fire to a dwelling-house in Somerville in November last, and was sentenced to the State Prison for life.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE FIFTH PAGE.]

INVESTIGATION INTO STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—A large meeting of the Franklin Institute was held last evening, to discuss the proposed ordinance with regard to the inspection of steam boilers. There were a number of practical engineers in attendance. J. V. Merrick, Esq., presided, and Professor Morton acted as Secretary. Coleman Sellers, Esq., called for the reading of the act of Assembly in reference to the appointment of an inspector of steam boilers by Councils.

The act was read, after which Colonel Page inquired of the President if Mr. Evans, Chairman of the Committee of Councils on the subject, was present. Mr. Merrick stated that Mr. Evans was not in attendance, on account of sickness in his family. Colonel Page then remarked that the act that had just been read had never been carried into effect. The Committee had prepared an ordinance in reference to the subject, and he had also, at the instance of some scientific gentlemen, drafted an ordinance.

The ordinance which the Institute proposed to discuss he thought ought to be referred, and at the next meeting the gentlemen in attendance could compare the ordinance he had prepared with the one drafted by the Committee of Councils, and then discuss the merits or demerits of each. There was no necessity for hurrying the matter through, as the Committee of Councils were waiting for the passage of a supplementary act by the Legislature, giving them additional power to act on the subject.

On motion, the consideration of the ordinance was referred to the meeting on Wednesday next.

A discussion, entered into by a number of gentlemen, here followed on the subject of what appliances were requisite to prevent steam-boiler explosions. No definite conclusion was arrived at by the discussion.

S. V. Merrick, Esq., made a motion that each separate appliance to steam boilers be discussed. He suggested the subject of ascertaining the level of water in the boiler.

Mr. Coleman Sellers stated that, in addition to three gauge-cocks on a boiler, there should be a water gauge in some conspicuous part of the building, which would indicate the amount of water in the boiler, and could be seen by parties in the structure outside of the engineer. The gauge-cocks were very good, but a gauge of some other description was requisite.

He moved that in addition to the gauging, there should be some visible means for ascertaining the level of water in the boiler. Agreed to.

The subject of safety valves was then discussed, and finally referred to a Committee of Messrs. Briggs, Coleman Sellers, Professor Rodgers, and William B. Levin, with Mr. Merrick as chairman, with instructions to report at the next meeting. The meeting then adjourned.

THE NEW CHIEF OF DETECTIVES.—John Lamon has been appointed by the Mayor Chief of the Detective force of the city, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Benjamin Franklin. Mr. Lamon has been one of the detective force for a number of years, and has attended to his duties faithfully, and in many instances has displayed great detective qualities.

DANGEROUS BUILDINGS.—Last evening, a dwelling at No. 2220 A street, in the Twentieth Ward, fell because of defective foundations. Fortunately, the occupant, George Gilman, had removed his family and effects before the occurrence. The adjoining building, No. 2218, is considered in a dangerous condition.

MAN FOUND DROWNED.—An unknown white man was found drowned yesterday at Arch street wharf. The deceased was about fifty years old, with grey hair. He was dressed in a black frock coat, dark plaid pants, and low shoes. The Coroner took charge of the body.

FOOT CRUSHED.—Alexander McCalton, twenty-nine years old, residing in Lombard street, above Twentieth, while at work yesterday at Chambers & Brothers' foundry, had one of his feet crushed by a bar of iron falling on it. He was taken to the Hospital.

AN EXPOSE OF A SWINDLING SCHEME.—High Constable Harry G. Clark had his attention called to the business transactions of a firm under the name of Carey, Bonner & Co., purporting to be a legal lottery institution, working on fair principles, so set forth. About one week ago he went to the establishment, and desired to see the goods which were guaranteed to be sent on receipt of ticket fees, and was informed by Mr. Edwin Carey, principal proprietor, that the goods had not been received; that he (Mr. Carey) was going on to New York, and would return with the goods, yesterday. When Mr. Clark called at the establishment this morning, the only goods there were in a small box about one foot square, containing some spurious watches, chains, etc., made from imported white metal.

Circulars were sent all over the country, stating "privately" to the receiver that he would receive a present at a much more reasonable rate, if he would state to his friends that it was a good investment.

Mr. Carey has been, for the last ten days, staying at the International Hotel, and was arrested this morning, as was also Louis Knapp, who was simply, as said, employed to pack up the goods (!). Both were held in $2500 bail to answer at a further hearing to-morrow afternoon.

From the Post Office it was ascertained that from three to five hundred letters a day were received, containing money for tickets in the institution.

Many letters were in evidence inquiring why the articles guaranteed on the tickets had not been received.

Francis Keyser, Special Agent at the Post Office, testified that his attention was called to the number of letters passing through the Post Office to Carey, Bonner & Co., and ascertained that from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty were received daily.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire last evening, about 8 o'clock was caused by the burning of a mantelpiece, in a house on Richmond street, below Lehigh avenue. The flames were caused by the overheating of the stove.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES.....6'35 | MOON RISES.....2'26
SUN SETS.....5'33 | HIGH WATER.....6'55

To find High Water at Lewes, Del., deduct one hour from the above.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	PHILADELPHIA. H.M.	WASHINGTON. H.M.
New Moon	4	1'15 ev.	1'08 ev.
First Quarter	11	8'39 ev.	8'32 ev.
Full Moon	18	2'40 ev.	2'34 ev.
Last Quarter	26	6'31 mo.	6'24 mo.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Cella	London	New York	Feb. 2
C. of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 2
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Feb. 2
U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 8
City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 9
Peruvian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 14
Peretre	Havre	New York	Feb. 14
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 16
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 16
Bosphorus	Liverpool	Philada	Feb. 19
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 19
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 20
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Feb. 20
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 21
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 23
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 23
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 26
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27
America	Southampton	New York	Feb. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 20

FOR EUROPE.

Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 27
China	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 27
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 2
Mississippi	New York	Havre	Mar. 2
Alemannia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 2
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 2
C. of New York	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 2
Java	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
C. of Manchester	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
W. Metropolis	New York	Bremen	Mar. 7
Celtic	New York	London	Mar. 9
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Pereire	New York	Havre	Mar. 9
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Deutschland	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 13
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Mar. 16
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 16
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Fulton	New York	Havre	Mar. 16
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 16
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
America	New York	Havre	Mar. 21
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
Vle de Paris	New York	Havre	Mar. 23
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 27
Merrimac	New York	Havre	Mar. 30
Atalanta	New York	London	Mar. 30
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 30
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Europe	New York	Havre	April 10
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	April 6
Bellona	New York	London	April 13
Arago	New York	Havre	April 13
Havana	New York	Havre	April 17
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27

FOR CALIFORNIA, NEW ORLEANS, ETC.

Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 1
Juniata	New Orleans	Philadelphia	Mar. 2
Columbia	New York	Havana	Mar. 2
Virginia	New York	Richmond	Mar. 2
Roman	Philada	Boston	Mar. 4
Alabama	New York	Vera Cruz	Mar. 5
Mercedita	New York	St. Thomas	Mar. 6
Gen. Barnes	New York	Savannah	Mar. 7
San Jacinto	New York	Savannah	Mar. 9
Tybee	New York	Galveston	Mar. 9
Monterey	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 9
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar. 9
H. Chauncy	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 11
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Mar. 16
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 16
Eagle	New York	Havana	Mar. 16
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 21
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 22
Corsica	New York	Havana	Mar. 23
Colorado	San Fran	Yokohama, etc	April 3
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.

Schr R. R. Corson, Corson, Trinidad de Cuba, Madeira & Cabada.

Schr J. P. McDevitt, McFadden, Washington, Rommell & Hunter.

Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.

Schr H. M. Somers, Somers, 2 days from Bridgeton, with grain to J. E. Palmer.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 2 days from Smyrna, Del., with grain to J. E. Palmer.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Lizzie Moses, Cox, for Philadelphia, entered outward at Liverpool 12th inst.

Barque John Mathues, Laughlin, for Santiago de Cuba, cleared at New York yesterday.

Barque Gen. G. G. Meade, Pazzati, hence, was discharging at Genoa 9th inst.

Barque Maria Miles, for Philadelphia, to load for Hamburg, remained at New Bedford 24th inst.

Barque Annie M. Gray, Glenn, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Barque Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, for Messina, at Trieste 5th inst.

Barque Irma, Cummings, from Galveston about 20th Dec. for Liverpool, before noticed as spoken 26th ult., in distress, is reported by telegraphic cable to have reached Fayal in a leaky and otherwise damaged condition.

Brig Meteor, Anderson, for Philadelphia was loading at Matanzas 18th inst.

Brig Abbie C. Titcomb, Titcomb, hence, was discharging at Genoa 9th inst.

Brig Breeze, Sheehy, for Messina, sailed from Leghorn 3d inst.

Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 26th inst.

Schr R. Borden, Borden, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 25th inst.

Schr J. Webb, Knapp, hence, at Norfolk 24th inst.

Schr John Stroup, Newell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 24th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Sea Buoy at Absecom Inlet, N. J., has been replaced.

Buoys Nos. 2 and 3, off Absecom Inlet, have been carried away by the ice, and will be replaced as early as practicable.

LIGHTS AT MAHONE BAY.

The Colonial Government of Nova Scotia has given notice that two lights are now exhibited from the lighthouse recently erected on Iron Bound, at the entrance of Mahone Bay. They are fixed white lights, placed horizontally twenty-five feet apart, and in clear weather should be seen twelve miles. A fixed white light is also now exhibited from the lighthouse recently erected on Amet Island, in Tatamagouche Bay, Northumberland Straits.

Washington, February 25, 1867

MEDICAL

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS

OR PAIN DESTROYER,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and, as a domestic remedy unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS	SORE EYES,
SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH,
EARACHE,	CORNS,
NEURALGIA,	ULCERS,
RHEUMATISM,	OLD SORES.
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CAROLINE RICHINGS.....Directress

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, February 28, will be performed Wallace's Opera,

MARITANA,

with Messrs. Campbell, Castle, Peake, Arnold, Miss C. Richings, and Mrs. Boudinot in the cast.

To-morrow Evening, benefit of MR. PETER RICHINGS.

La Fiancee; or, The National Guard.

Presentation of Service of Silver to Miss C. Richings by Stockholders.

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SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

GRAND BOHEMIAN GIRL MATINEE.

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NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, February 28, LAST NIGHT BUT TWO of the beautiful and talented artiste,

MISS HELEN WESTERN.

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The performance will commence with the three-act Drama,

THE FRENCH SPY.

Mathilde.....
Henri St. Aime.....} Miss HELEN WESTERN
Hamet.....

After which the three-act Drama,

GREEN BUSHES.

Miami.....Miss HELEN WESTERN

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LAST HELEN WESTERN MATINEE.

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MONDAY EVENING, March 4, Miss KATE REIGNOLDS in a new play, entitled the QUEEN OF THE SILVER IVY.

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The Romantic Drama, in 3 acts, entitled THE SCALP HUNTERS;

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Seguin, the Scalp Hunter.....Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT

Friday, Mr. Davenport's first Benefit in two years. The beautiful Play, in 5 acts, called ST. MARC.

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Acted by him with the greatest favor in London and America.

To conclude with O'Keefe's celebrated Comedy of WILD OATS.

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BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

In preparation, the English Prize Drama, written for the celebrated T. P. Cooke, entitled TRUE TO THE CORE.

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MONDAY EVENING, February 25, and every night till further notice, will be presented the great play of

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NEW MECHANICAL EFFECTS,

CORRECT MILITARY COSTUMES,

MOONLIGHT MARCH OF TROOPS.

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MRS. JOHN DREW as.....MARY NETLEY

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TUESDAY EVENING, March 5, FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE GREAT IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE, JUST ARRIVED FROM CALIFORNIA, the first Japanese Artistes ever permitted to leave Japan.

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The Imperial Troupe is composed of over twenty of the most extraordinary performers, male and female, ACROBATS,

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Their performances in over SIXTY REPRESENTATIONS AT MAGUIRE'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC, IN SAN FRANCISCO, were unanimously pronounced

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD.

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These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of the grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,800 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562 50
84,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	84,700 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,820 00
80,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	80,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds.	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750 00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	200 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,238 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	155,900 00
$1,045,650 par.	Market value,	$1,070,289 75
	Cost, $1,030,502 05.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,657 20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	28,923 90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,175. Estimated value	2,530 00
	Cash in Bank $811 102 26	
	Cash in Drawer 467 14	41,540 00
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1866,

$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1866, $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1867.

Important School Legislation.

The manner in which the members of the Board of School Controllers of this city are at present appointed, has long been a subject of regret to those who have the best interests of our Public School system at heart. The sectional Boards of Directors are elected by the people, and from among their own number in each case they select one to serve upon the Board of Control for the term of one year.

To this method there are many serious objections. In the first place, the Controller thus chosen is dependent upon the Sectional Board for his continuance in office, and he necessarily lacks that independence which is so essential in an officer of this character. The only way in which he can secure a re-election is by obeying every wish and whim of those who have elevated him to his position. Moreover, his action as a Controller is frequently fettered by positive instructions, which are often in direct violation of law. At the present time one of the Controllers, in obedience to his Sectional Board, is endeavoring to force upon the schools a teacher who does not hold the certificate of qualification required by statute; and a similar violation of the law has been perpetrated three several times within a recent period.

Many of the Sectional Directors are men who are fully qualified, not alone for their own personal duties, but as well for the selection of a person to represent them in the Board of Control. Such men, however, do not hold the sway. The majority of the Directors are elected solely through political intrigue, and are not in any degree better qualified for filling responsible public positions than the traditional log-rolling and wire-pulling ward politician. Sectarianism, likewise, plays a leading *rôle* in the Sectional Board. The fact is notorious that, in several wards, it is impossible for a Protestant to secure an appointment as teacher, while in several other wards a Catholic aspirant is as effectually excluded. This sectarian influence is also exerted in a positive as well as in a negative manner, as teachers have frequently been removed solely because of their religious predilections.

It is not surprising that the Controllers and Directors elected through such influences are in very many instances mentally and morally unequal to the responsibilities of their position. One member of a Sectional Board, indeed, has been indicted for assault and battery, the offense being based upon an attempt to kiss a lady teacher. Another repeatedly appears in his seat in a state of intoxication, and more than one earns a support by the sale of spirituous liquors. And even when a Controller is fully capable, and has been permitted to remain in the Board long enough to become conversant with the duties required of him, if he do not truckle! in every instance to his Sectional Board he is liable to be dropped, at the expiration of his present term, for one who will prove more subservient.

In the view of these facts, it is not surprising that the people of this city, each and every one of whom has such a deep and lasting interest in the public schools, should demand a change. The subject has frequently been agitated, and at last the change draws near. The following bill has been reported favorably to the lower House at Harrisburg, with every prospect o securing its passage:—

AN ACT To Provide for the Appointment of Controllers of the Public Schools of the First School District of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House o Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Controllers of the Public Schools of the First School District of Pennsylvania shall hereafter be appointed as follows, viz.:—

It shall be the duty of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, and the Judges of the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, to appoint under their hands and under the seal of the said courts respectively, twenty-seven persons, citizens of said District, to serve as Controllers of Public Schools therein, on or before the first day of December, 1867, in manner following:—The Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas shall appoint fifteen of said twenty-seven Controllers, and shall designate the names of five of them to serve for one year from January 1, 1868; five of them to serve for two years from January 1, 1868; five of them to serve for three years from January 1, 1868.

And the Judges of said District Court shall appoint twelve of said twenty-seven Controllers, and shall designate the names of four of them to serve for one year from January 1, 1868; four of them to serve for two years from January 1, 1868; four of them to serve for three years from January 1, 1868.

And it shall also be the duty of the Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas, on or before the first day of December in each year after the year 1868, to appoint five citizens of said district to serve as Controllers of the Public Schools of said First District, for the term of three years, commencing on the first day of January next succeeding their said appointment.

And it shall also be the duty of the Judges of the said District Court, on or before the first day of December in each year, after the year 1868, to appoint four citizens of said district to serve as Controllers of the Public Schools of said district for the term of three years, commencing on the first day of January next succeeding their appointment. It shall also be the duty of said Judges, in making the aforesaid appointments, to select one Controller from each ward of said city, and they shall fill all vacancies occasioned by removals, resignation, death, or other cause, by appointments from the ward in which such vacancies occur.

Section 2. The said persons so as aforesaid to be appointed shall constitute the Board of Controllers of the First District of Pennsylvania, and shall meet and organize the said Board annually, on the first Monday of January.

Section 3. The said Board of Controllers shall have and possess all the powers, rights, and privileges which the present existing Board of Controllers of Public Schools of said District now lawfully has.

Section 4. The Controller so as aforesaid appointed from each ward, shall, during his term of office by virtue of said appointment, be a member of the Board of School Directors from the Ward from which he is Controller, and be entitled to all the privileges of membership.

Section 5. All laws or parts of laws, so far as the same may conflict with or are repugnant to the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

A careful perusal of this act shows that it fully meets the requirements of the case. No class of men in the community are so well qualified to make the selections of School Controllers as the judges of our city courts. They are familiar with all classes and conditions, are beyond the suspicion of corruption, and being personally responsible for their appointees, will not fail to exercise a wise discretion in their selections. As no two of the Controllers can be appointed from the same ward, the people of each section of the city will be as impartially represented as they are under the present system. The Controller being constituted *ex officio* a member of the Sectional Board, he will be fully posted as to all the requirements of his constituents; and the membership of the Sectional Board being thus increased to thirteen, there will be no chance for a tie, by which some of the wards are frequently left without representation for weeks and even months.

But one-third of the Board will be retired annually, another decided improvement upon the present system; and as the retiring members will undoubtedly be reappointed whenever they have proved themselves zealous and capable, the element of permanence will be added to that of independence. Under such a system of control our public schools must necessarily prosper in the future as they never have in the past.

Were Our Ancestors Monkeys?

The tide at last has turned. The current of scientific investigation, which has for ten years been flowing so strongly in favor of the monkey origin of man, has ceased, and we anticipate a reaction. Professor Louis Agassiz, a naturalist than whom there is no abler living, delivered in New York on Tuesday evening a lecture on the important and interesting question whether our ancestors were monkeys, and boldly derided the idea, and declared himself strenuously opposed to any such theory. We therefore suppose that we will not forfeit all claim to scientific knowledge, nor yet to being liberal-minded, when we rejoice at such a man as Agassiz taking the lead of those who desire to have mankind for their forefathers. Inferring from the conduct of the audience, they must have experienced decided relief when the long series of premises led to the conclusion so favorable to genealogy. The applause which greeted the announcement indicated that up to that time the audience were possessed of a grave doubt on the subject:

"There is no gradation from the highest monkey to the lowest race of man. All these attempts at bringing man closer to the monkeys by the lower types of humanity overlook the fundamental conditions which make man, however low and infirm, a man, and which separate him from the monkey, however high as a monkey he may stand." (Applause.)

The Professor proceeded to argue from analogy, that it was impossible that man should have originally been a monkey, and inferred that there was no better reason for supposing a common origin, because monkeys had four hands and man had two, than there was for tracing a common ancestor between man and any quadruped, because one had two feet and the other had four. He also stated that one variety of monkeys had five hands, one at the end of the tail. While denying, emphatically, that the monkeys, whether ourang-outang, chimpanzee, or gorilla, are our cousins, yet he is equally positive that the African, Indian, and Malay are not relatives.

"If it ever is proved that all men have a common origin, then it will be at the same time proved that all monkeys have a common origin; and it will be by the same evidence proved that man and monkey cannot have a different origin. There is the appalling feature of the subject—that the characteristics which distinguish different races of men are of the same nature as the characteristics which distinguish the different kinds of monkeys. And it was for that reason that early I maintained that the different races of men must have an independent origin, because I saw the time coming when the question of the origin of man would be mixed up with the question of the origin of animals, and it might be that a community of origin might be affirmed for all. Now I hold that the idea of the community of origin of man and monkeys and other quadrupeds is a fallacy, the foundation of which I shall try to explain presently. But if it is an error to consider man as derived from monkeys, we must admit that men are not derived from a common stock, because the differences which exist among men are at the same time quite as striking as the differences which exist between monkeys and between the lower animals."

We really think that the Professor was wel entitled to the vote of thanks he received from the audience for thus clearing them of all disreputable relations. He not only shows us that the monkeys are not blood connections, and thus removes from us the fearful doubts which beset us every time we hear a gibbering ape, but clears our family tree of all contamination with the negro and the Malay. Hereafter, all Caucasians can claim a clear genealogy, and not be in continual terror in their investigations, lest, by penetrating too far, they might reach the days when Sambo and Cuffee were their first cousins. We hope that the hearts of a Philadelphia audience may be comforted by the same words of cheer that delighted the New Yorkers two nights ago.

The Non-Protesting Bishops.—As we published yesterday the names of the Bishops protesting against ritualistic innovations in the Episcopal Church, it is but proper to give the names of those who did not sign the manifesto. Bishops Stevens and Whitehouse are absent from the country. The former would doubtless have signed the paper had he been at home, the latter probably would not have done so. The ritualistic novelties which are the subject of the protest are mainly practised in some of the extreme "High Church" congregations of New York city, and are patterned after the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church. The following are the names of the Bishops who did not sign the protest:—

Hopkins, of Vermont; Neely, of Maine; Whittingham, of Maryland; Hawks, of Missouri; Southgate (late of Constantinople); Green, of Mississippi; Whitehouse, of Illinois; Atkinson, of North Carolina; Scott, of Oregon and Washington; Potter, of New York; Odenheimer, of New Jersey; Lay, of the Southwest; Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Quintard, of Tennessee; Tuttle (elect), of Montana; Wilmer, of Louisiana.

The Forthcoming Veto.—It is asserted that the President is hard at work on his message vetoing the Reconstruction bill, and that it will be sent into Congress to-day or to-morrow. It appears to be a fact that General Grant has had a long interview with the President, in which he strenuously urged him to sign the bill. The Tenure of Office bill is also said to be booked for a veto, as well as several other measures.

The Bill for the Redemption of Compound Interest Notes.—The Senate yesterday took action upon the House bill providing for the redemption of compound interest notes to the amount of $100,000,000 in legal-tenders. It refused to adopt the measure, substituting for it a modified form of the original proposition to redeem the compound interest notes in temporary loan certificates. The Senate bill, as passed yesterday, fixes the rate of interest on these temporary loan certificates at three per cent., and provides that they may constitute and be held by all national banks owning or holding the same, as a part of its reserve required by law, provided that not less than two-fifths of the entire reserve of such bank shall consist of lawful money of the United States; and provided further, that the amount of such temporary certificates at any time outstanding shall not exceed $100,000,000. An additional section of the bill provides that no national bank shall either pay or receive interest on any portion of its reserve when deposited in any other national bank, and the compound interest notes shall be held or counted as a part of their reserve, after the first day of July next. The bill now goes back to the House for its concurrence in the Senate's action, which is quite doubtful, and the lateness of the session renders it probable that the bill will fail altogether.

Poor Swann.—Governor Swann, of Maryland, is making himself ridiculous. He played the traitor to the Union party as the price of an election to the Senate. Now he is afraid that he may not get into the Senate after all; and so, at the last hour, he holds on to the office of Governor, even after he had fixed the day for his resignation, and for the inauguration of his successor. He seems to be a mere place-hunter, without principle or consistency.

The Freedmen in Florida.—It would appear that the freedmen who emigrate from South Carolina to Florida have not realized their expectations. The *Phœnix* has this paragraph;—"An intelligent freedman who went to Florida several months ago to settle, has returned to Columbia, perfectly satisfied with his experience, and determined to stick to South Carolina to the last. He states that great inducements are held out, but the expectations of very few of the immigrants are realized. Numbers of others, he says, who went out, are desirous of returning, but have not the means of doing so."

Immense Prairie Fire in Texas.—The Belton (Texas) *Journal* says a large scope of prairie land, ranging through Coryell county, and entering the northwest corner of Bell, was swept on the 3d instant by a fire, which did immense damage to the fine range and farms along its pathway. The extent of country burnt was about sixty miles in length, and varied in width from three ty eight miles. A large number of cattle were destroyed. In some few cases the entire premises were consumed—houses, furniture, and everything.

The University of Mississippi.—The Oxford (Miss.) *Falcon* says:—"We are informed that, in consequence of the high charges for board, a number of the students at our University have formed messes and purchased provisions, and cook for themselves. The most of them have been soldiers, and doubtless understand the matter well."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD.—The Seventh Lecture in the Statistical Association Course will be delivered by General HOWARD, of the Freedmen's Bureau, on THURSDAY EVENING, February 28, at National Hall, MARKET Street, above Twelfth. Subject—"The Freedmen." His recent Southern tour has furnished him with a vast amount of reliable and interesting information, which is, at present, doubtless of the highest importance to the public.
The Black Swan will sing as usual, and Miss E. J Trimble, the Elocutionist, will read the poem, "The Black Regiment." 2 25 4t

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The religious services in the Lecture-room will be continued on Thursday and Friday evenings, at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Sermon this evening by Rev. M. B. GRIER, D.D. The public are invited. 1*

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of MEIGS OIL COMPANY, at No. 1625 MARKET Street, FRIDAY EVENING, March 8, at 7½ o'clock. N. M. FERNALD, Secretary.
2 25 mth 4t*

WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD—NOTICE.

Office of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company,
Wilmington, Del., February 11, 1867.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company passed February 8, 1867, notice is hereby given that the whole amount of the Capital Stock of the said Company, to wit, the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars, has been subscribed, and that the sum of ten per cent. thereof has become due and payable; and the subscribers thereto are hereby notified and required to pay to the Treasurer of the said Company the said sum of ten per cent. upon the amount of their respective subscriptions.
Notice is also given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the said Company will be held at the Bingham House, in the city of Philadelphia, on the fourth day of March next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors, and of transacting such other business as may come before it; and that at the said election no person shall be entitled to vote unless the said instalment of ten per cent. shall have been paid.
W. S. HILLES, Secretary.
Edward Betts, Treasurer. 2 21 thstu3t

THE JACOBS' CREEK OIL COMPANY.

Philadelphia, February 23, 1867.
A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, to consider the propriety of issuing bonds to the amount of $20,000, secured by mortgage on the franchises and property of the Company.
T. D. HOWELL, Treasurer.
2 26 3t

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.
Philadelphia, February 21, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to, or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the FOURTH Instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Fourth Instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office, on or before SATURDAY, the 9th day of March next, 1867.
By resolution of the Board of Directors.
JACOB BINDER, President.
2 22 12t

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Philadelphia, February 19, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1867, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be opened from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No Share or Shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.
EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.
2 19 11t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GIRARD COLLEGE.

Notice is hereby given that a vacancy exists in this Institution in the Professorship of
"INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE,"
(Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, as applied especially to the arts), and that applications for the position will be received by the undersigned until the 1st of March next. Salary, $2250 per annum.
HENRY W. AREY,
Secretary Girard College,
No. 257 South NINTH Street.
2 15 12t4p

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.—
Philadelphia, February 16, 1867.
Keepers of Hotels, Taverns, Inns, Restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart, as provided by act of Assembly, approved April 29, 1858, will take notice that applications for License will be issued from this Office as follows:—
The First, Twenty-sixth, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards, on 1st, 2d, 4th, and 5th days of March.
The Fifth and Sixth Wards, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th days of March.
The Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards, on 9th, 11th, and 12th days of March.
The Eleventh and Twelfth Wards, on 13th, 14th, and 15th days of March.
The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, on the 16th, 18th, and 19th days of March.
The Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards, on the 20th, 21st, and 22d days of March.
The Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-Second, and Twenty-Third Wards, on 23d, 25th, and 26th days of March.
The Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-Seventh Wards, on the 27th, 28th, and 29th days of March.
THOMAS DICKSON,
DAVID P. WEAVER,
HENRY CONNER, } City Commissioners.
2 27 3t

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—WATSON & TALLMAN'S TOILET EMPORIUM,
No. 161 North EIGHTH Street.
Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer, Ring's Ambrosia, Burnett's Cocoaine, London Hair Color Restorer, Tebbett's Hair Regenerator, Sterling's Ambrosia, Montgomery's Hair Restorer, Phalon's Cachin, Gouraud's Oriental Cream, Laird's Bloom of Youth, Exmil de Paris, Enamel of America. In fact all preparations requisite to the toilet at [2 28 stuth2m4p
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 3 3y

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 y7 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

WM. W. ALLEN & CO. 409 WALNUT ST. INSURANCES EFFECTED TO ANY AMOUNT. PHILADELPHIA. INSURANCE AGENTS.

WM. W. ALLEN. JOS. TILLINGHAST.

SPRINGFIELD

FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1866, is published in accordance with the act of Assembly,—

CAPITAL.

Authorized	$500,000·00
Paid in full	500,000·00

ASSETS.

Value, or nearly as may be, of Real Estate held by the Company	$60,000·00
Amount of Cash on hand	4,967·93
Amount of Cash in Bank	18,617·91
Amount of Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	39,523·00
Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages constituting the first lien on Real Estate	104,033·33
Amount of Loans on which Interest has not been paid within one year	2,320·00
United States and other bonds	424,334·75
Amount of Stock held by Company as collateral security for loans (market value)	48,960·67
Amount of Interest on Investments due and unpaid	327·56
All other securities	7,356·37
	$710,519·44

LIABILITIES.

Amount of claims for losses which are in suit or contested by Company	2,500·00
Amount of losses during the year which have been paid	414,005·58
Amount of losses which have not been settled	39,033·13

INCOME.

Amount of Cash premiums received	427,750·47
Amount of Premiums earned	288,130·08
Amount of Interest money received from investments of Company	17,012·81
Amount of Income of Company from other sources	24,061·25

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	437,275·16
Amount of losses paid during the year, which accrued prior to the year	21,179·58
Amount of losses estimated in former statement, which were paid during the year	23,411·25
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	4,176·04
Amount of return premiums paid	19,199·74
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to the Agents and Officers of the Company	91,444·20
Amount of Taxes paid by the Company	18,128·59

E. FREEMAN, PRESIDENT.
J. N. DUNHAM, SECRETARY.

WILLIAM W. ALLEN & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BUILDING,
No. 409 WALNUT Street,
2 28 thstu3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

WM. W. ALLEN & CO. 409 WALNUT ST. INSURANCES EFFECTED TO ANY AMOUNT. PHILADELPHIA. INSURANCE AGENTS.

WM. W. ALLEN. JOS. TILLINGHAST.

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE CO.

OF

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

The following is published as being the Statement of the condition of the Company on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1867:—

CAPITAL.

Authorized	$500,000·00
Full Paid	500,000·00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	44,601·42
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	58,135·84
Amount loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate	25,000·00
Amount loaned on Personal Security	7,507·01

STOCKS AND BONDS, AS FOLLOWS, VIZ.:

	Par Value.	
United States 6s of '81	$50,500·00	55,923·75
" 7·30s	258,000·00	270,900·00
25 Connecticut State Bonds, 6 per cent	25,000·00	25,000·00
5 Wisconsin State Bonds, 6 per cent.	5,000·00	4,900·00
25 Tennessee " "	25,000·00	17,500·00
14 Virginia " "	30,000·00	13,200·00
Ohio State Stock	2,000·00	2,000·00
10 M. S. & N. Ind. R. R. Bonds, 7 per cent.	10,000·00	9,100·00
10 Chicago & N. W. R. R. Bonds	10,000·00	8,800·00
20 Chicago Water Loan Bonds	20,000·00	19,800·00
200 shares America Nat. Bank Stock, Hartford	10,000·00	12,400·00
111 shares City Nat. Bank Stock; Hartford	11,100·00	12,432·00
120 shares Phœnix Nat. Bank Stock, Hartford	12,000·00	16,560·00
100 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' Nat. Bank Stock, Hartford	10,000·00	13,200·00
100 shares Mercantile Nat. Bank Stock, Hartford	10,000·00	10,500·00
50 shares New Britain Nat. Bank Stock, New Britain	5,000·00	5,500·00
150 shares Fourth Nat. Bank Stock, New York	15,000·00	16,575·00
100 shares Nassau Nat. Bank Stock, New York	10,000·00	11,000·00
588 shares R. R. Passengers' Assurance Co., Hartford	58,800·00	58,800·00
Furniture and Fixtures in Home and Branch Offices, ⅞ cost	15,000·37	10,000·00
Total Assets		$708,457·62

LIABILITIES.

Liabilities to Banks or others, due or not due	None.	
Losses adjusted and due	None.	
Unadjusted Losses	10,000·00	
Adjusted and not due	24,000·00	
Losses in suspense waiting	20,500·00	
All other claims against the Company	2,100·00	57,100·00
		$741,357·62

The greatest amount insured in any one risk is $10,000, except in special cases.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank, not included in the foregoing	$16,268·15	
Cash in hand of Agents and in transitu	20,016·26	
Amount of Premium Notes	92·54	
Deferred Premium account, being balance of semi-annual and quarterly Premiums for the year	10,667·75	47,044·70

LIABILITIES.

Reserve for Reinsurance Life Risks	40,811·70	
Commissions and other expenses accruing on Premiums in transitu and deferred Premiums	6,137·17	
Surplus	95·83	47,044·70

Number of Life Policies in force, 848. Amount insured thereby, $2,081,450·00. Certified copy of Charter on file.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, PRESIDENT.
RODNEY DENNIS, SECRETARY.

WILLIAM W. ALLEN & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BUILDING,
No. 409 WALNUT Street,
2 28 thstu3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO.,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,

FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES.

FOR SALE

AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

NO. 122 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

This LOAN is secured by a First Mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed, and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton; including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.
Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the Office of the Company.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
2 28 1i TREASURER.

CARPETINGS.

JOHN R. WHITE,

NO. 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,

FIRST CARPET STORE ABOVE MARKET,

JOBBER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS,
MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES, ETC.,

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES. [2 28 1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1867.—SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GLOBE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Cor. BROADWAY and FULTON Sts.

NEW YORK.

STATEMENT.

To Cash Assets, January 1, 1866		$357,050·64
" Premium Account for 1866	$641,327·42	
" Interest received and accrued	30,398·65	
		672,429·09
		$1,029,479·48

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses	$91,338·39	
Commissions and Agency Expenses	92,208·35	
Medical Examinations, Advertising, Exchange, etc	13,102·89	
Salaries, Printing, Postage, and Office Expenses	23,117·46	
Taxes and Internal Revenue	5,914·22	
Return Premium and Reinsurance	1,359·26	
Interest on Stock	7,000·00	
		280,240·56
		$749,246·52

ASSETS.

United States 1881 Bonds, cost	$160,362·62	
United States 7·30 Bonds, cost	37,229·25	
United States 10-40 Bonds, cost	40,000·00	
Brooklyn City Bonds	94,475·00	
New York County Stock	10,000·00	
Bonds and Mortgages	137,000·00	
Temporary Loans on Government Bonds	42,600·00	
Cash in hand and on Deposit	91,644·12	
Premiums due from Agents, and in course of collection and transmission	57,761·23	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums due subsequent to January, 1867	121,573·24	
Office Furniture, Printing, and Stationery on hand	4,000·00	
Accrued Interest	2,402·07	
		$749,246·52

The Trustees have declared a DIVIDEND on all Participating Policies in force, which have been in existence twelve months prior to January 1, 1867, to be credited, each Policy in proportion to its contribution to Surplus, and to be applied at the Renewal of each Policy, either in reduction of Premium, or as Reversionary Additions in 1868 (provided the Amendment of the Charter now before the Legislature is effected); otherwise in 1870.

The amount to be credited on Individual Policies will be stated on application at the Office, on or after the 15th of March.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITING.

Policies issued by this Company on the Common Life and Endowment Tables, are non-forfeiting after the third year; that is, if the assured discontinue his premiums either from choice or necessity, he will be entitled to a full-paid policy for the whole amount of premiums paid. Provided the assured does not exceed fifty years of age at the issue of the original Policy.

TRUSTEES.

LORING ANDREWS, of Loring Andrews & Son, No. 72 Gold street.
CHARLES KNEELAND, of Bogert & Kneeland, No. 49 William street.
JOHN VANNEST, of Vannest & Hayden, No. 79 Beekman street.
JOHN BUTTERFIELD, of Wells, Butterfield & Co., American Express.
JOHN K. PRUYN, President Central Bank, Brooklyn.
SAMUEL B. PLATT, of Adriance, Platt & Co., No. 165 Greenwich street.
GEORGE LORILLARD, New York.
JOHN D. MAILS, of David Dows & Co., No. 29 South street.
JOHN A. HARDENBERGH, of Fenner, Hardenbergh & Co., No. 126 Water street.

PLINY FREEMAN, PRESIDENT.
B. G. BLOSS, VICE-PRESIDENT.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, SECRETARY.

BRANCH OFFICE,
BANK OF REPUBLIC BUILDING,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL EXAMINER,
W. B. ATKINSON, M. D.

H. A. SCOTT,
2 28 GENERAL AGENT.

W.H. SHOW 111 NTH GROVE. CASES. 4TH ST.

DRESS MAKING
PROMPTLY EXECUTED
UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF LADIES OF EXPERIENCE IN VARIOUS EUROPEAN CAPITALS, AS WELL AS IN LEADING ESTABLISHMENTS OF THIS CONTINENT.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
2 23 stuth2mrp No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

ZEPHYRS! ZEPHYRS

SOLE AGENCY FOR THE CELEBRATED
WAVERLY ZEPHYRS.
LADIES, a trial will convince you of their great superiority.
OF THE MOST BRILLIANT HUES.
Warranted Fast Colors.
McINTIRE & BROTHER,
2 14 thstulm] 1035 Chesnut Street.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS
FOR DRESSES, MANTILLAS, ETC.
RICH GROS GRAINS,
DRAPE DE FRANCE,
GROS PARISIENNE,
LYONS TAFFETAS,
POULT DE SOIES,
OF THE MANUFACTURE OF BONNET AND PONSON, IN ALL GRADES AND WIDTHS.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
2 23 stuth2mrp No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

PROSPECTS OF THE DRY GOODS TRADE FOR THE ENSUING SPRING—BUSINESS IN THE SOUTH GETTING BRIGHTER.—There has been a good deal of speculation, and not a little misgiving, in regard to the prospects of our manufacturers and wholesale men in relation to the incoming spring trade. It was pretty generally conceded, as a foregone conclusion, that it would be dull and flat. But, fortunately, the ill-omened Cassandras have a fair chance of coming out wrong in their calculations, and our leading houses are anticipating a pretty brisk demand when the trade fairly opens. The chief fears have been in relation to the Southern custom. In former years the Southern merchants were accustomed to the long-credit system. Six and eight months was not an unusual credit, and it was a general thing, not a special one. A merchant would come up and buy a large stock of goods, and would date from the 1st of March for his spring purchases, and from the 1st of September for his fall. But now the net cash system has been introduced, and will be rigidly adhered to in all dealings. The consequence is, that there is less recklessness in the purchase of goods, and more care in the selection. The good effects of this system are at once seen in the greater security to all parties, both sellers and buyers.

There seems to be a general determination amongst manufacturers to curtail their expenses, and to reduce the number of hands rather than reduce the wages of their operatives. In consequence of this mode of action, the quantity of manufactured goods will be lessened, and it will have the effect of stiffening up prices. Some of the mills have ceased operations entirely, but the great majority have resolved to go on as above. Very few, if any, will turn out as much as was manufactured last year. In some grades of goods, and especially in the cotton and woollen mixed, there will be a dead loss to the manufacturers, and they are going into the market at less than the cost price. When the Government tax of 5 per cent. is added, it may very easily be seen what the effect will be.

Our wholesale commission men, as a general thing, have laid in a good supply of goods, in the expectation of a brisk demand. The jobbers and retailers are running with very short supplies, in the prospect of a still further fall in prices. But in spite of all drawbacks, it is almost certain that there will be a lively and brisk trade in dress goods and staples, both with the West and South. Already the indications are that the Southern trade, particularly from the middle and southwestern sections, will be nearly as large as in former seasons. The merchants from the West and Northwest will soon come in, and our city will then exhibit a busy aspect.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following properties were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by Messrs. Davis & Harvey, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

Storehouse, No. 1003 S. Broad street	$13,250·00
Dwelling, No. 2240 N. Seventh street	Not sold.
No. 2246 N. Seventh street—Same as above	Not sold.
No. 2241 Franklin street, brick cottage, 20x67½ feet	Not sold.
No. 2245 Franklin street—Same as No. 2241	Not sold.
No. 2247 Franklin street—Same as No. 2245	Not sold.
Ground rent, $36 per annum	$575·00
1 share Mercantile Library Co.	$7·00
1 share Mercantile Library Co., dues paid to January, 1868	$11·00
3 Coupon bonds, $1000 each, Camden and Atlantic Railroad 7s	73 cents.
1000 shares Dale Farm Oil Co	5 cents.
600 shares Sterling Oil Co	1 cent.
100 shares Pennsylvania Imperial Oil Co	½ cent.
684 shares North American Oil Co	¼ cent.
1666 shares Spring Dale Oil Co	Not sold.
500 shares Philadelphia and Sugar Creek Oil Company	5 cents.

COLLECTING MONEY ON FALSE PRETENSES.—For two or three days past, a couple of young men named Charles Guttericht and John R. Keyser, have been imposing upon the public in and around the neighborhood of the Seventh District, by collecting money and subscriptions, being delegated for that purpose, so they said, by the Northern Liberty Hose Company, to aid in buying a new carriage. Alderman Toland hearing of this transaction, looked into it, and learning that they were obtaining money without any authority from said company, he issued a warrant for their arrest, and yesterday they were each committed in default of $1000 bail to answer at Court.

A MAN KILLED IN CAMDEN.—Yesterday afternoon a number of men were engaged in unloading the ballast of a ship at what is known as the "ballast wharf," Kaighn's Point. A bucket of the dirt was in the air, when the rope broke, and the block which was suspended to the yard-arm fell on a man named William Ditmer, injuring him to such an extent that he died shortly after. He was removed to his father's residence, in Walnut street, below Broadway. Deceased leaves two small children, his wife having died about two weeks since. A brother of his was killed by the explosion of the boiler of a tug-boat on the Delaware, about two months ago.

A MUSICAL THIEF.—Martin C. Parker was arrested at Lawrence and Thompson streets yesterday afternoon, on a charge of larceny. Parker had with him when arrested a piece of twilled cassimere, black and white warp, and black and brown filling. This he had evidently stolen from some dry goods store. Not satisfied with his operations in dry goods, he managed to remove a violin from the front of a second-hand furniture store at Girard avenue and Lithgow street. He was detected in the latter theft, and was taken into custody. After a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, he was committed in default of bail to answer a charge of larceny.

STEALING HATS.—As John Brown was marching along Second street, near Queen, yesterday afternoon, he saw a number of good-looking hats in the store of Mr. Salin. John marched in, and seeing no one about, he picked up six hats, and walked out with them without saying a word to anybody. As John did not have the appearance of being engaged in the trade, the policeman on the corner stopped him, and asked him to give an account of himself. This John did in such a crooked manner that he was arrested, and taken before Alderman Tittermary, by whom he was committed on a charge of larceny, after the facts of the case had been made known.

THE CITY.—The city is now in the enjoyment of a twofold blessing. In the first place, we are enjoying the most delightful weather. The streets are thronged with pedestrians, and, of course, the shops are doing a good business, especially in the dress goods and fancy lines. Another blessing we are enjoying is the unusually small number of cases of infringements of the laws. We have not had a murder for some days, and the burglars have apparently stopped operations. In fact, the city is in a state of dead calm as far as police matters go. May it continue to be so.

A PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE.—Alexander Simms two days ago shipped on board the barque Constantine as Steward. Yesterday the barque was ready to sail, but on examination it was ascertained that the newly shipped Steward was missing, and on his departure the wardrobe of the First Mate, Edwin Davis, also took company under Simms' care. Complaint was made, the police informed, Simms arrested, and yesterday afternoon he was held by Alderman Toland to answer at Court in default of $800 bail.

ST. DAVID'S DAY.—To-morrow is the festival of St. David, the patron Saint of Wales, and it will be duly celebrated by the Society, who will partake of a grand dinner, at which Horatio Gates Jones, Esq., will preside. In the evening a lecture will be delivered in Welsh, at Diligent Hall, Tenth and Filbert streets, followed by a miscellaneous concert in Welsh and English, in which some of our most eminent singers will participate. The Welsh in Philadelphia are not numerous, but highly enterprising and prosperous.

LECTURE BY GENERAL HOWARD.—The lecture by Major-General Howard, the noble chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association this evening, promises to be of rare interest. Assuredly no one is better qualified to speak on the subject of the present and prospective condition of the freed people than General Howard, and it is upon this topic that he will give the results of his large experience. Such an opportunity as is presented to-night should not be missed.

WHOLESALE NEWS DEPOT.—John O'Brien, in addition to his News Stand in the Post Office, has opened a Wholesale News Agency at No. 29 S. Sixth street, and will keep always on hand a full supply of "Harper's" and "Peterson's" Magazines, "Godey's Lady's Book," "The Lady's Friend," "Atlantic Monthly," together with all the newspapers and periodicals published in this and the neighboring cities. Give him a call.

POTATOES, STONES, ETC., USED IN A QUARREL.—John Silver, a white man, and Leyton Lewis, a black man, were engaged at work on the dock between Race and Vine streets yesterday afternoon. It is said that the quarrel which occurred was on political opinions and differences. Nevertheless there was a quarrel, and potatoes and stones, being handy, were used freely as missiles by the belligerents. Lewis at last picked up a piece of a brick and threw it at Silver, who dodged, and the brick struck another person behind on the right temple, knocking him senseless, and injuring him so badly that he had to be taken to his home. Constable Sullivan arrested the two parties, and Alderman Williams committed them to answer in default of $800 bail each.

PAYMENT OF TAXES.—The following statement exhibits the amounts paid at the office of the Receiver of Taxes during the present month:

February 1	$285,255·14	February 15	$84,944·77
Do.	2	152,475·06	Do.	16	132,780·97
Do.	4	135,505·29	Do.	18	70,676·37
Do.	5	123,778·47	Do.	19	61,241·83
Do.	6	127,657·35	Do.	20	69,302·57
Do.	7	128,985·29	Do.	21	44,634·71
Do.	8	124,933·16	Do:	23	58,793·95
Do.	9	119,304·51	Do.	25	61,966·93
Do.	11	109,795·29	Do.	2 8	69,172·03
Do.	12	116,339·20	Do.	27	.....
Do.	13	105,373·34			
Do.	14	112,534·80	Total		$2,331,380·22

A CASE OF JEALOUSY.—A woman who passes under the name and title of Annie Morrison was before Alderman Delaney yesterday afternoon, and was by him held in $500 bail to appear at court to answer to the charge of smashing in the window panes of Mrs Gillhouse, who resides on Passyunk road, near Fitzwater street. The cause of Annie's wrath, under the influence of which she was led to commit this petty depredation, was the fact that her lover had forsaken her and betaken himself unto Mrs. Gillhouse.

TESTING THE LEGALITY OF AN ORDINANCE.—A gentleman residing in the western part of the city, having a notion to test the legality of the ordinance respecting the cleaning of gutters, refused to have his cleaned when notified to do so, on the alleged plea that it was the city's duty to have it done. He was cited to appear before an Alderman, and after some argument on both sides of the question, the gentleman referred to was fined for committing a breach of ordinance.

STOLEN PROPERTY.—There are at the Southwark Hall Police Station a number of articles supposed to be stolen. They are as follows:—A shovel marked with initials; a brass padlock, four keys, and a ring, marked "D. M. & Co.;" some zephyr and brass friction rollers for a sheath, and a cover for a butcher's stall. The above can be obtained by the owners calling upon Sergeant Selby, at the Station.

CORNER-LOUNGING.—Yesterday being such a fine one, the usual array of corner-loungers sunned themselves in our streets. As they had nothing else to do, some of them amused themselves by insulting passers-by. Three of the disorderlies of this class were arrested at the corner of Twenty-third and South streets. After a hearing before Alderman Swift, they were held in $300 bail to keep the peace, and departed.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 8 o'clock last evening, a slight fire broke out in the second story of a small house in Huston street, above Girard avenue. It appears that a drunken fellow named Smith, who is by occupation a rag-picker, had, while drunk, dropped a lighted candle amongst a pile of rags and set them on fire. A policeman on duty saw smoke issuing from the second-story window, and rushing up, put the fire out before it had gained much headway.

SEIZURE OF A DISTILLERY.—Yesterday afternoon the extensive distillery (known as the Phœnix Distillery) of Messrs. Murray & Co., on Twenty-third street, between Race and Vine, was seized by William F. Kneass, Deputy Collector, for alleged violation of the revenue laws. The hearing will take place, and the facts of the case be fully developed, in a few days.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

BEAUMONT'S COLLECTION OF RARE AND BEAUTIFUL PAINTINGS.—B. Scott, Jr., Auctioneer, will offer at public sale on the evenings of the 4th and 5th of March, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, one of the finest and most beautiful collections of paintings yet offered to the public. The collection comprises the works of the most noted of European and American artists, and has been collected with great care by the owner, J. P. Beaumont, Esq. The collection embraces one hundred and fifty fine works, of every variety, exhibiting in each specimen the highest order of artistic merit. We have before referred to some of the prominent pieces in the collection as being miracles of beauty in the great art of painting. "Fruit and Glass of Champagne," by one of the most celebrated, if not the greatest of living European artists, is a wonderful production of the brush, and though small in size, yet in costliness, in the skill displayed in its composition, and in its elegant beauty, it surpasses all others of its class to be found in this country. There is, too, exhibited an old work—a romantic scene—by the father of American artists. This is one of the rare opportunities which have been offered to our citizens, who should not fail to appreciate the labor of collecting these beautiful works of art, which are fitted to adorn with elegance the walls of any dwelling.

THE GLOBE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The assets of this Company are nearly *a million of dollars*. Established only two years and a half, they have issued seven thousand policies, and their accumulated funds are quadruple those amassed by any other Company at so early a period of their operations. This is highly creditable to the management and their coworkers throughout the country; but it is mainly to be ascribed to the forfeiture of its policies in case of the discontinuance of the premiums. This protection to its insurers originated with its Vice-President, B. G. Bloss, Esq., and has made this corporation extremely popular. In fact, it has done much to bring Life Insurance into general favor. Had it been a principle twenty years since, it would probably have increased the value of this Safety Guard five-fold.—*N. Y. York Evening Express, February 19, 1867.*

"SAVONINE;" A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY!!!

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—A business education is an advantage to a man in any walk of life. Daniel Webster and Henry Clay have both said that an education in a counting-house is the best training a man could receive for entering into life with. No matter what pursuit he follows, politics, religion, medicine, or any other, it will always be of benefit to him. We notice, in this connection, the numerous facilities that are offered at the different business Colleges. At the Great National Telegraphic and Commercial Institute, No. 710 Arch street, there is a Ladies' Telegraphic Department for the education of female operators. They also teach all the other branches of a business education.

"SAVONINE;" A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY!!!

SUNDAY CARS.—The Sunday Car question has not yet been determined by the Legislature, but our City Councils have wisely prohibited the use of salt on the tracks, which proved so disastrous to shoe leather, and tended to ruin parlor carpets. The latter are articles of household furniture which are as expensive as useful, and should be well taken care of. The best and cheapest place to purchase them in this city at present is at Mr. J. R. White's, No. 13 N. Second street, as there is every variety, inducement, etc., on most reasonable terms. Mr. White is a sterling business man, and knows how to suit his customers.

TWO OR THREE COLDS in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

LOOK OUT FOR "SAVONINE!!!"

THE SOUTH, desirous of getting into good order again with its Northern neighbors, is sending on large orders for Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," which for four years has taken the lead of all other extracts for the handkerchief in every city and State on this side of the Potomac.—*Camden Democrat.*

THE GREAT FEATURE OF HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS is that each remedy is a Specific for some well-known complaint or disease, so that a person in buying a case may obtain the particular Medicine required for any ordinary complaint. Thus thousands, at a trifling expense, have been cured of long standing troublesome diseases, upon which they have expended hundreds of dollars in vain. See the List of Remedies in another column.
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

"SAVONINE." Watch for it!!!

TO THE PUBLIC.—J. J. Tuttle, No. 926 Chesnut street, importer of Wines, Teas, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, etc., will shortly open a large stock of goods. Previous to which is offered a choice assortment of genuine Havana Cigars, imported in the steamers Hendrick Hudson and Stars and Stripes.

LOOK OUT FOR "SAVONINE!!!"

"UP THE RIVER."—It will be seen by our advertising columns that the first-class steamer John A. Warner has resumed per trips up the river. There can be no pleasanter excursion than a trip in this elegant steamer to our up-river towns.

SPRING AT LAST!—Every preparation having been made to welcome spring at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental, spring customers are invited to examine the goods and prices.

THE YACHT HENRIETTA.—The Henrietta Cravat, in colors to please the most fastidious, for sale at McIntire & Brother's, Gents' Furnishing and Fancy Goods, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

"SAVONINE." Watch for it!!!

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING?
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHIERS,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

ROGERS—THROPP.—On the 18th instant, at St. Philip's Episcopal Church, Atlanta, Ga., by the Rev. C. W. Thomas, GERSHOM C. ROGERS, Esq., of Atlanta, to JENNIE M., daughter of Isaiah Thropp, Esq., of Wayside, Valley Forge, Pa.

PEDRICK—STINSEN.—On the 10th instant, by Rev. G. Washington Jermon, at his residence, No. 227 Marriott street, Mr. ISAAC H. PEDRICK, formerly of New Castle, Del., to Miss SARAH V. STINSEN, of this city.

DIED.

MILLER.—On Wednesday, the 27th instant, J. CRAIG MILLER, in the 59th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, March 1, from his residence, No. 314 S. Broad street, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILSON.—On the 26th instant LAURA G. WILSON, daughter of Bennett C. and Maria M. Wilson, aged 8 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 311 N. Ninth street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

FAMILY GRINDSTONES, WITH WATER pans attached, for sharpening the cutlery of housekeepers, or the small tools of artisans. Five sizes in stock, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

GALVANIZED COAL SCUTTLES ARE FAR more durable, as this protects them from rust and wear. For sale, with a general variety of seasonable hardware, by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

IRON PLAY-HOUSE FURNITURE.—A FULL variety, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.,
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED! THE true remedy at last discovered! "Upham's Fresh Meat Cure," prepared from the formula of Prof. Trousseau, of Paris, cures Consumption, Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, General Debility, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent on deficiency of Vital Force. It is pleasant to the taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the age. $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by S. C. UPHAM, No. 23 South EIGHTH Street, and principal Druggists. Sent by express. Circulars sent free. 1 31 thsm3m

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 6p

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters.
GOODYEAR'S,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 26 3m

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.—
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT Street,
(Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the country promptly attended to 5 8 1

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 242 PEAR Street. 11 7

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of Character, with Advice on Business, Health, Education, etc. given daily, by
J. L. CAPEN,
2 14 thstuths3mrp at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

WANTS.

NOTICE.—AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED to men of experience and tact to engage in one of the important branches of business. Persons of experience in canvassing preferred. Call at No. 32 North FIFTH Street, in this city, at offices Nos. 24 and 25. 2 14 12tp

STEAMBOAT LINES.

TRIPS RESUMED.—THE steamer JOHN A. WARNER will commence running between Philadelphia and Bristol on THURSDAY the 28th of February, leaving Philadelphia, CHESNUT Street wharf, at 2 o'clock P. M., stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M.
Fare each way, 25 cts. Excursion, 40 cts. [2 28 1m

LOST.

LOST OR STOLEN, AT THE CHESNUT Street Theatre, on Saturday night, January 26, last, a POCKET-BOOK, containing between thirty and forty Dollars in money, a number of due-bills, and a city Warrant, No. 423, for eleven dollars, drawn in favor of Jonathan Caldwell. Payment has been stopped on the warrant. A liberal reward will be paid for return of Pocket-book, money, and warrant to JONATHAN CALDWELL,
2 21 ths 3w No. 1119 MOYAMENSING Avenue

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON SUNDAY AFTERnoon, 17th inst., a LINK GOLD BRACELET, between Nineteenth and Vine streets and Franklin and Thompson streets. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to this office. 2 18

LOST—A LEATHER CASE, CONTAINING A number of railway tickets, which are of no use to any one except the owner. The finder will please call at THIS OFFICE. 2 25 3t

GOLD AND SILVER MINING.

RICHEST COLD RECION IN THE WORLD.

MONTANA TERRITORY.

Credited Production last year, $18,000,000 in Gold.

Actual Production last year, $33,000,000 in Gold.

EXCEEDING CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, COLORADO, AUSTRALIA, Etc.

The attention of capitalists and others is called to the magnitude and legitimacy of the following important statement of the

Hubbell and Patton Gold and Silver Company,

Of the City of Philadelphia, State of Penna.

This Company is founded upon the ownership of 11,950 feet of Gold Lodes (including 900 feet Silver Lodes) in Montana Territory, with perfect titles paid in stock, 7850 feet being situate on Trout Creek, the richest district in the Territory, yielding $150 to the ton assay, opposite New York city, within 20 miles of Helena city.

Capital, $1,000,000, in 20,000 shares at $50 each.

The only stock to be disposed of is 2500 shares preferred, to be used exclusively as a Working Capital, issued at $20 per share, full paid, liable to no further assessment, and to be subscribed only upon the following conditions:—

1st. That said $50,000 subscribed in currency on the preferred 2500 shares shall be returned in gold, as dividends on said preferred stock, out of the first $100,000 net produced by the Company.

2d. That said Company shall have thirteen Directors under their charter, nine of whom, out of said thirteen, shall be elected from the subscribers to the said 2500 shares of preferred stock.

3d. That said $50,000 shall be deposited in the First National Bank of Philadelphia, and no part thereof can be drawn or used unless by authority and approval of the Board of Directors.

4th. That officers of the Company receive no salary or emolument whatever, until the said $50,000 is paid back to the subscribers in full, in gold.

5th. That the Hubbell and Patton Crushing Machine and Amalgamator, immensely valuable inventions, belong to this Company expressly. No other Company has been privileged to use them. The crusher's wonderful power equalling forty stamps in tons reduced, and releasing by its superior pulverization about twice as much gold per ton.

6th. That said 2500 shares preferred stock, with its dividend, is a better security than a first mortgage on the immensely valuable mines and machinery of the Company.

7th. The mines of this Company, from ascertained facts, as to width and richness of the lodes or ores, are estimated to contain, to the depth of only 1000 feet, at least 1,327,777 cubic yards of ore, which will yield about $200 per yard, amounting to $265,555,400.

WM. WHEELER HUBBELL, PRESIDENT,

SUBSCRIPTION OFFICE,

NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Where all information will be furnished. 2 27

FOR SALE.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY NEAR WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.—All within ten minutes' walk of the depot, but outside the city limits, called West Wilmington, on March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., viz.:—THE SIXTH AVENUE HOUSES, containing fifty rooms, well calculated for any public institution, with ten-pin alley, ice-house, and other outbuildings.
The CHESTNUT GROVE COTTAGE HOUSE and Tenant House, with about 35 acres or highly improved land.
Five Full Squares and Two Half Squares, suitable for country seats, and Five Squares in Building Lots, 20 by 100 feet, and 20 by 80 feet, all situated on Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh avenues, and on A, B, C, D, and E streets.
Also, three lots of ground, containing four, six, and seven acres each.
2 27 2t* J. A. BROWN.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE Country Seat, containing twenty-one acres, more or less, situated on the Old York road, opposite the residence of Mr. Joseph Swift, and adjoining lands of Mr. Rogers and the late William Logan Fisher, and within fifteen minutes' walk of stations on the North Pennsylvania and Germantown Railroads. For particulars apply on the premises, or to
2 15 12t* ABRAHAM R. BOCKIUS, Executor.

VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The large Wharf on the Schuylkill,
SECOND WHARF BELOW SOUTH STREET.
Front on Sutherland street 130 feet, with a depth of about 600 feet to low water mark on the Schuylkill. Well adapted for a Rolling Mill, Factory, or other heavy business. Apply at
2 16 stuth3t* No. 127 MARKET STREET.

FOR SALE—A MODERATE SIZED DWELLING, just finished, with six chambers, bath, water closet, wash basins, etc., in Jefferson street, west of Broad. WILLIAM H. BACON,
2 28 6t* No. 2185 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SUBSTANTIALLY built DWELLINGS on North Fifteenth street, above Jefferson, west side. Just completed, and in a desirable neighborhood. WILLIAM H. BACON,
2 28 6t* No. 2185 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE THREE-Story brick DWELLING, on FIFTEENTH Street, north of Oxford; modern improvements and good neighborhood. Terms easy.
WILLIAM H. BACON,
2 5 6t No. 2185 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE HANDSOMELY FURnished House, No. 2039 Walnut street, replete with all modern conveniences.
Also, a Country Seat beautifully situated, within ten miles of the city. The above can be rented for one or two years.
Apply to
LEWIS H. REDNER,
2 27 tfrp No. 152 S. FOURTH Street.

TO RENT—SIX DESIRABLE ROOMS, suitable for OFFICES, two on a floor, with folding doors. Heat and Gas. No. 227 N. SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square. Apply on the premises. 2 28 3t

TO RENT—A HANDSOME, WELL-FURnished house, pleasantly situated on West Green street, within a few minutes' walk of the Park. Address, "E," P. O. Box 671. 2 28 thstu3t*

AT A MEETING OF THE MASTER PLASTERERS of the city of Philadelphia and vicinity, held on TUESDAY Evening, 26th inst., at the Hall of the Washington Hose House, GEORGE GORDON was called to the Chair, and J. T. ALLEN appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:—
Resolved, That the Master Plasterers of the city of Philadelphia and vicinity pledge themselves not to pay more than three dollars per day on and after the first day of March next.
Resolved, That we no longer submit to the demand of the journeymen to quit at 4 o'clock on Saturdays, and to pay them a full day's wages for the same.

George Gordon,	William Stewart,	William Free,
Wm. Cowperthwait,	James Mullen,	J. E. O'Brien,
John Supplee,	John V. Kerns,	Jas. S. Bell,
H. K. Spear,	Wm. Hurley,	Francis Bird,
Jos. Richardson,	Chas. M. Keyser,	Elwood Reeves,
W. J. Pascoe,	Chas. N. Reeves,	Robt. McRainer,
L. A. Patterson,	Stephen Kerns,	Oliver Bradfield,
Wm. Ballenger,	J. T. Allen,	J. V. B. Hahn,
Owen E. Dillon,	J. E. Kinnear,	Jas. McReynolds,
Joel Reeves,	George S. James,	O. Drake,
Wm. Jacobs,	Bruner Kerns,	Hugh Walker,
Samuel Fowler,	James Frazer,	John Mulvany,
Daniel Glacken,	David Streeper,	Benj. Sheppard,
Chas. Vanzyke,	Israel L. Fish,	John Campbell,
Samuel Meno,	O. W. Webber,	Edw. Cooper,

2 28 thsm3t*

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE

This Evening's Market Reports.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, February 28—Evening.—United States Five-twenties, 73¾; Erie Railroad, 36½; Illinois Central Railroad, 76½. Consols, 90⅞.

LIVERPOOL, February 28—Evening.—Cotton closed fairly active, with a day's sale of 12,000 bales. Prices advanced ⅛d. Middling uplands, 13⅜d.

FRANKFORT, February 28—Evening.—United States Five-twenties closed at 76⅝.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, February 28.

Three Vetoes Coming at Once—The President Hard at Work.

Mr. Johnson informed a Senator this morning that he was preparing vetoes for the Military Government bill, the Tenure of Office bill, and the Army Appropriation bill. All of the messages will be long and able, it is said.

It is thought that the veto message to the Military bill will be sent in to-day. It is very long, and embraces an argument on the constitutional points, prepared by Judge Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania. The message is very temperate in tone.

The Loan Certificate Bill.

The Loan Certificate bill lies on the Speaker's table, and its only chance to pass is without amendment.

The Tariff Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee will make one more trial with the Tariff bill, and then give it up.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received information from England, of a trustworthy character, which leads to the belief that in the event of the passage of the Tariff bill, increasing the duties on goods imported into the United States, organized attempts will be made to smuggle goods extensively into the country, and more especially from Canada.

Boring the President.

The President was overrun yesterday and to-day with Congressmen, State and Territorial officers, office-seekers for all sorts of places, lobby agents, male and female, and citizens generally, who called to pay their respects. He received Congressmen and his Cabinet Ministers and a few others, up to 2 o'clock yesterday, when he devoted himself to the business before Congress until 11 o'clock last night, the Military Reconstruction bill being the principal subject.

Impeachment.

Some important witnesses arrived here last night from the South for the purpose of testifying before the Judiciary Committee of the House on the impeachment question.

Report of the Patent Office.

It appears from the report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1866, that the number of patents received, including reissues and designs, were 9450; caveats filed, 2723; application for the extension of patents, 67; patents extended, 58; patents expired, 1642.

Of the patents granted there were to citizens of the United States, 9210; subjects of Great Britain, 127; subjects of the French Empire, 48; subjects of other foreign Governments, 65.

The receipts were—On application for patents reissues, etc., $460,708; for copies and recording, assignments, etc., $34,867. Total amount, $495,655.

The amount to the credit of the fund, January, 1866, was $130,184; receipts during the year, $495,665. Total, $625,850.

From which amount deduct the amount of expenditures, viz., $361,724, and there is left to the credit of the Patent fund, January 1, 1867, $264,125.

Surplus of receipts over expenditures during the year is $133,941.

A New Assessor for this District.

The nomination of Frederick W. Koons, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the District of Columbia, in the place of Peter M. Pearson, was sent to the Senate yesterday.

Distinguished Visitors.

Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby and Horace Greeley were in the House to-day.

Brihgam Young, Jr., arrived here yesterday, to look after the interest of the Saints.

Flaws in Surratt's Indictment.

The counsel of Surratt claim to have found fatal flaws in his indictment.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—The Chair laid before the Senate the annual report of the Patent Office, and a motion to print the usual number of copies was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Pomeroy (Kansas) introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Leavenworth, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) called up the bill to establish a Department of Education. All the pending amendments were voted down, and the bill was passed, and goes to the President. It is as follows:—

Section 1. That there shall be established at the city of Washington a Department of Education, for the purpose of collecting such statistics and facts as shall show the condition and progress of education in the several States and Territories, and of diffusing such information respecting the organization and management of schools, and school systems, and methods of teaching, as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems, and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country.

Section 2. That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Commissioner of Education, who shall be entrusted with the management of the Department herein established, and who shall receive a salary of $4000 per annum, and who shall have authority to appoint one Chief Clerk of his Department, who shall receive a salary of $2000 per annum, one clerk who shall receive a salary of $1800 per annum, and one clerk who shall receive a salary of $1600 per annum, which said clerks shall be subject to the appointing and removing power of the Commissioner of Education.

Section 3. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Education to present annually to Congress a report, embodying the results of his investigations and labors, together with a statement of such facts and recommendations as will, in his judgment, serve the purpose for which this department was established. In the first report made by the Commissioner of Education under this act, there shall be presented a statement of the several grants of land made by Congress to promote education, and the manner in which these several trusts have been managed, the amount of proceeds arising therefrom, and the annual proceeds of the same, as far as the same can be determined.

Section 4. That the Commissioner of Public Buildings is hereby authorized and directed to furnish proper offices for the use of the department herein established.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.), from the Committee on Foreign Relations, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of a bill more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United States; also from the further consideration of the memorial of the Vice-Consul of Portugal stationed at Savannah, asking for compensation for property taken from him by the troops under General Sherman. The committee was discharged.

Mr. Sumner, from the same Committee, made a similar report on a petition for the establishment of reciprocity with the Hawaiian Islands, and a petition to prevent the use of Government vessels to take soundings in the Atlantic for laying cables between the American coast and the coast of France. Also, on the memorial of French Canadians and others, remonstrating against the proposed consideration of the British Provinces.

Mr. Conness (Cal.) spoke against such a summary disposal of so important a matter as the Hawaiian reciprocity, and on his motion the report on the subject was laid on the table. The Committee was discharged in the other cases.

Mr. Sumner also asked to be discharged from the further consideration of numerous petitions for the enactment of an international copyright law. It was so ordered.

Mr. Sumner, from the same committee, reported a joint resolution authorizing Assistant Secretary Fox and the officers of the Miantonomah and the gunboat Augusta to accept presents from the Emperor of Russia.

Mr. Johnson (Md.) moved an amendment exempting these presents from duty

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE TENT ON THE BEACH, AND OTHER POEMS. By John Greenleaf Whittier. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Philadelphia: G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street.

Mr. Whittier is in some respects *the* representative American poet. In him is found a happy combination of prosaic fact and poetic fancy, for which we look in vain in any other writer. Songsters seem to divide themselves either into the sensuous, of whom Swinburne is an extreme example, or into the intensely refined, of whom Shelley and Wadsworth are instances. In the productions of Mr. Whittier we find proof that he belongs to both, and yet to neither of these classes. He selects as the foundation of his rhyme some simple event, and so touches it with the pen of fancy that his narrative poems, of which "Maud Muller" is by far the best known and finest, are beyond comparison the finest of the kind in our language. His great *forte* consists in dealing not with such fancies as Coleridge or Moore could evoke, nor yet in such lyrics as can be produced by Longfellow, nor yet in a semi-metaphysical strain, as "The Two Voices" of Tennyson, but he must deal with things we have all seen and experienced, or he gets out of his latitude. As long, however, as he remains amid farm-house, the orchard or the beach, he is supremely monarch of his province of poetry. His charming little epic, "Snow Bound," has hardly reached its destination on the tables of the people, and the public have not yet ceased to discuss its merits, when another work from the prolific pen of Mr. Whittier is handed us. "The Tent on the Beach" falls entirely within the province which belongs by right of conquest to him. It is the tale of three friends, evidently taken from nature, who pitched their tent, during the summer months, on the beach, and spent the dog days:—

"Where brief sojourners, in the cool, soft air,
Forget their inland heats, hard toil, and year-long care."

The three friends whose reveries and conversations are introduced to us are each distinctly described, and although we cannot guess their identity, it would take no great stretch of fancy to make the second answer for the author:—

"One with his beard scarce silvered, bore
A ready credence in his looks;
A lettered magnate, lording o'er
An ever-widening realm of books.
In him brain-currents, near and far,
Converged as in a Leyden jar."

The second of the two is thus painted:—

"And one there was, a dreamer born,
Who, with a mission to fulfil,
Had left the Muses' haunts to turn
The crank of an opinion-mill,
Making his rustic reed of song
A weapon in the war of wrong.
A silent, shy, peace-loving man,
He seemed no fiery partisan."

The last of the little band is told to us as:—

"And one whose Arab face was tanned
By tropic sun and boreal frost,
So travelled there was scarce a land
Or people left him to exhaust,
In idling mood had from him hurled
The poor squeezed orange of the world."

Many of the descriptions of ocean scenery, little adventures, and trifling incidents, with which the work abounds, are portrayed with all that vivid force and genial pleasantry which have always made Mr. Whittier so peculiarly acceptable. The description of how their time was spent has a peculiar fascination to us cramped-up denizens of the crowded city:—

"And there, on breezy morns, they saw
The fishing-schooners outward run,
Their low-bent sails in tack and flaw
Turned white or dark to shade or sun.
Sometimes, in calms of closing day,
They watched the spectral mirage play,
Saw low, far islands looming tall and nigh,
And ships, with upturned keels, *sail like a sea the sky.*

"Sometimes a cloud, with thunder black,
Stooped low upon the darkening main,
Piercing the waves along its track
With the slant javelins of rain.
And when west-wind and sunshine warm
Chased out to sea its wrecks of storm,
They saw the prismy hues in thin spray showers
Where the green buds of waves burst into white froth flowers.

"And when along the line of shore
The mists crept upward chill and damp,
Stretched, careless, on their sandy floor
Beneath the flaring lantern lamp,
They talked of all things old and new,
Read, slept, and dreamed as idlers do;
And in the unquestioned freedom of the tent,
Body and o'er-taxed mind to healthful ease unbent."

The two italicized lines deserve note. The peculiar yet strictly correct structure of the sentence, "sail like a sea the sky," is a peculiarity of the author, all of his works abounding in such quaint yet well-constructed lines. The metaphor of the "green buds" and "white flowers" is so happy as to strike any reader.

One evening, as they sit around the lamp in the tent, it is proposed that they read original articles, and the great body of the book is composed of the pieces thus read. They are united together not unlike the tales of "Lalla Rookh." The first is the "Wreck of Rivermouth. The whole tale is told in two verses:—

"'Fie on the witch!' cried a merry girl,
As they rounded the point where Goody Cole
Sat by her door with her wheel atwirl,
A bent and blear-eyed poor old soul.
'Oho!' she muttered, 'ye're brave to-day!
But I hear the little waves laugh and say,
"The broth will be cold that waits at home;
For its one to go, but another to come!"'

* * * * * * *

"Suddenly seaward swept the squall;
The low sun smote through cloudy rack;
The Shoals stood clear in the light, and all
The trend of the coast lay hard and black.
But far and wide as eye could reach,
No life was seen upon wave or beach;
The boat that went out at morning never
Sailed back again into Hampton river."

The whole little episode is narrated in Whittier's best vein, and takes a high place among his poems. The next told is the "Grave by the Lake." It is in the moralizing strain, and reminds us too strongly of the "Lines to a Mummy" which Horace Smith penned years ago. The likeness is so striking as to injure a claim to originality, although no one could found the least accusation of plagiarism. The only verse which jars upon our feelings is the following, which seems to us to contain both a misapplied metaphor, for a cross could never be used as a means of sounding, and also a tinge of irreverence, which we had no cause to expect:—

"'Still Thy love, O Christ arisen,
Yearns to reach these souls in prison!
Through all depths of sin and loss
Drops the plummet of Thy cross!
Never yet abyss was found
Deeper than that cross could sound!'"

We do not wonder that when the poem was concluded,

"A low voice asked:—'Is't well to pry
Into the secrets which belong
Only to God?—The life to be
Is still the unguessed mystery:
Our part is simple trust and reverent awe,
For who hath known His mind, or been His counsellor?'"

Of the remaining pieces which the "Tent" contains we will not speak particularly. Most of them have so recently appeared in the *Atlantic*, that they are, probably, still familiar to our readers. "The Changeling," "The Palatine," and the "Dead Ship of Harpswell," have all appeared since the winter opened. To sum up a judgment on the "Tent on the Beach," we think that it will rather add to the author's fame. It will certainly not detract from it in the least. While there is nothing in it to merit the abiding attention of the public—while there is no pre-eminent excellence which could be taken as a household word, yet the general tenor of the work is far above mediocrity. While having no commanding height of fancy or genius to tower above, yet it is so interspersed with hills, pleasant and grateful to the reader, that we anticipate for the latest of Mr. Whittier's productions a fair share of that popularity so liberally meted out to everything he has heretofore written.

A ROSARY OF LENT; OR, DEVOTIONAL READINGS. Original, and Compiled. By the author of "Rutledge." G. M. Carleton & Co.: New York. Philadelphia Agent: T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street.

We do not detect many original articles in the "Rosary," and, consequently, cannot judge of the ability of the authoress, either as a poet or as a religious writer. As a careful compiler, possessed of good taste and high religious faith, she appears to us in an undoubted light. We did not expect, from the style of her earlier works, that the next time she would come before us would be as the compiler of a "Rosary." But she has succeeded in giving us a work which will, doubtless, be acceptable to a large class of readers. The work, as its name purports, is a selection of poetry and prose, suitable for devotional purposes during the continuance of Lent. Coming as it does at this season of the year, it will doubtless have an extended sale. We see neither merits nor defects such as we could specify. It is taken principally from the Fathers and the Scriptures, and is well and appropriately subdivided. It is published in remarkably handsome type, being the best we have seen Carleton issue for many months.

HISTORY OF THE COOPER SHOP VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT SALOON. By Dr. James Moore. Philadelphia: J. B. Rodgers & Co.

We do not know what material was placed in the author's hands to act as the basis for his history, but, judging from the result, he had only a few newspaper clippings. The last half of the work consists entirely of correspondence and a record of the regiments fed; the first half mostly of speeches delivered and committees appointed. We, however, must congratulate the public that the author was restricted in his scope, for whenever he gets a chance, he displays rhetoric unworthy of criticism. The work possesses little or no literary merit, its whole claim to value being founded on the documents it contains. The good done by the Cooper Shop deserves an enduring testimonial. The hungry fed, the freezing warmed, and the weary rested, have gone to all quarters of the country, and continue to bless the institution which attended to them when in want. We regret that a more elaborate and satisfactory account was not obtained.

THE GREAT CONFLICT. Vol. II. By Horace Greeley. New Haven: O. D. Case & Co.

When the first volume of Mr. Greeley's work appeared, we commented at length on the general idea of the book, its scope, and plan of arrangement. As the second volume is but a continuation of the first, and does not materially differ in any of the particulars, save that, of course, it details the latter part of the struggle, we will not repeat our comments here. It is written in the clear, forcible style for which Mr. Greeley is so well known, and treats of the great events not as casual incidents, but as connecting and preordained links in a great chain which was to draw us up to the level of perfect freedom. We are glad that the work is meeting with an almost unprecedented sale.

The publisher informs us that the total number of Volume I sold to January 1, 1867, amounted to 122,327 copies. Of Volume II there were sold to the same date 48,986 copies. In addition to these numbers, from the above date (January 1, 1867) until the roads became impassable from the heavy snows, he continued to manufacture and ship agents about 700 volumes per day. The paper bills for the two volumes of this work amounted, Februry 1, 1867, to 11,706 reams, weighing 734,656 pounds, or more than 367 tons, at an average cost of 25 57-100 cents per pound, or a total cost of $188,853·63.

As, however, the work appeared last September, and the copy has not arrived till now, it seems rather too late to do more than bestow a general commendation on the author for his ability, and the intelligent arrangement adopted in treating of so vast a subject.

THREE YEARS IN THE FIELD HOSPITALS. By Mrs. H. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A pleasing little narrative of what was witnessed by a volunteer nurse in the hospitals during the war. It abounds with incidents both affecting and amusing, some of them being told with a zest which is contagious. It makes no pretensions to high literary excellence, and yet possesses merits which its more ambitious contemporaries might envy. It is neatly printed, and will have a large sale, not only among the friends of the authoress, but among the people who take an interest in the little waifs of the war days.

Buckle's History of Civilization.

A POSTHUMOUS CHAPTER.

The February number of *Fraser's Magazine* contains an interesting fragment of Mr. Buckle's continuation of his "History of Civilization in England." It consists of parts of the first three of five chapters on the reign of Elizabeth, to which are appended many illustrative notes from the author's Common-Place Book, in which he set down suggestions. The second of these chapters illustrates the Toleration of the Queen:—

ELIZABETH'S TOLERATION.

"While she was thus actively employed in developing the neglected resources of the country, her conduct in matters of religion was still more admirable. It is the peculiar trait of this great Queen that she was the first sovereign in Europe who publicly tolerated the exercise of a religion contrary to that of the State. Indeed, for many years she showed a disposition not only to tolerate, but even to conciliate. Her first act of authority was to form a council for the management of public affairs. Of the members of this council thirteen were Catholics and eight only were Protestants.

"Even the administration of foreign diplomacy was entrusted by her to the professors of an adverse religion. In 1564 she sent a commission to Bruges to treat with Philip respecting some affairs of great importance. One of the members of this commission was the celebrated Dr. Wotton; but at the head of it we find the name of Lord Montague, a zealous and well-known Catholic. Several years later (in 1572) she sent the Earl of Worcester as her proxy to Paris, to stand in her room as godmother to the daughter of the French king. The earl who was selected for this honorable office was brother-in-law to that foolish rebel, the Earl of Northumberland, and was himself a prominent and notorious Catholic.

"But without accumulating similar instances, I need only mention that for several years, and indeed shortly before the arrival of the armada, Sir Philip Stanley, a Catholic, received charge during the time of war of the important town of Daventer.

"Indeed, so anxious was Elizabeth to avoid even the semblance of religious bigotry, that on the death of Cardinal Pole she not only adopted the unusual course of issuing an order in council that all debts due to him should be at once paid to his executors, but she actually caused letters to be written to the same effect to all the bishops, and were there were no bishops, to the deans and chapters of all the cathedral churches throughout England. In another instance she acted in a similar way, though in a manner entirely opposed to the genius of that bigoted age. Sir Francis Englefield had been a privy councillor to Mary, and had taken an active part in her proceedings against the heretics. (Query.) He, apprehensive of the consequences, and conceiving that his fortunes were irretrievably ruined, abjured the realm. He not only corresponded with the enemies of Elizabeth, but wrote to Leicester an insolent letter respecting her. But notwithstanding this, the Queen allowed him to receive abroad all the revenues of his English estate, only reserving a small portion for the support of his wife, who still remained in her own country, and who had brought him a large fortune.

"In all her public acts she displayed the same spirit. The oath of supremacy was that which most offended the conscience of the Catholics. Of this the Queen was well aware, and she in 1562 ordered that if it was once refused no bishop should presume to tender it a second time to the same person, but should wait for express instructions for each particular case. The ministers of Edward, with that tendency to excess so characteristic of apostates, had inserted a clause in the Litany, 'From the tyranny of the Bishop of Rome and all his detestable enormities, good Lord deliver us.' This blasphemous language, in which the Reformers invoked the name of the great God of love and peace as a pander to their own malignant passions, was by the order of Elizabeth immediately expunged from the services of the Church.

"In the same way, and in a spirit which might teach a salutary lesson to the contemptible polemics of our own time, she issued a proclamation forbidding 'the use of opprobrious words, as Papist, Papistical, heretic, schismatic, or sacramentary.'

"(At these merciful and politic proceedings of Elizabeth the bishops and clergy were seriously displeased. With the bigotry which, unhappily for the interests of religion, seems almost characteristic of their profession, they endeavored to goad the Queen into a general persecution of the Catholics. . . . These and similar acts have been often assigned to a partiality which Elizabeth is supposed to have had for the Catholic worship. But, after a long and careful study of her reign, I think myself authorized to say that this supposition is entirely gratuitous. No historian has advanced any evidence to support what has now become a traditional hypothesis; and, so far as my reading extends, it is not warranted by any contemporary document which has come down to us. The truth seems to be that in religious matters she was naturally tolerant; her mind, bent on great objects, cared little for mere polemical dispute; and it was not until a later period, when her temper was soured by opposition, that she descended to the level of such men as Bonner and Cranmer. Protestant historians, who, with two or three brilliant exceptions, have always been intolerant, choose to represent this as the Popish inclination of Elizabeth.)"

Mr. Buckle argues that Elizabeth was tolerant also of the Irish. The open hostility of the heads of the Catholic Church at the beginning of her reign did not provoke her to intolerant reprisals. He does justice to the Queen when he says:—

"It was under such circumstances as these that Elizabeth not only conceived the scheme of a religious toleration, but for several years actually enforced its principles. In an age when the smallest offenses were habitually corrected by the severest punishments, and when the slightest whisper of toleration had never been heard to penetrate the walls of a palace, this great Queen publicly put forward opinions which in our own days have become obvious truisms, but which in the sixteenth century were considered damnable paradoxes: —'We know not nor have any meaning to allowe that any of our Subjects should be molested either by Examination or Inquisition, in any matter either of Faith, as long as they shall profess the Christian Fayth, not gaynsayeng the Authority of the holly Scriptures, and of the Articles of our faith contained in the Creeds Apostolic and Catholic; or for matters of ceremony or any other external matter appertaining to the Christian religion, as long as they shall in their outward conversation show themselves quiet and conformable, and not manifestly repugnant and obstinate to the Laws of the realm, which are established for Frequentation of divine service in the ordinary churches, in like manner as all other Laws are whereunto Subjects are of duty and by allegiance bound.' She proceeds to add, 'in the word of a Prince, and the Presence of God,' that there shall be no molestation to them by any person by way of Examination or Inquisition of their secret opinions in their consciences for matters of Faith.' Such were the statements put on record by Elizabeth in a public proclamation after she had been eleven years on the throne; and it may be confidently asserted that there was not any sovereign then living in Europe from whose mouth such language had been heard. And without accumulating instances of the general spirit in which such principles had been carried out by her Government, it is sufficient to state that her bitterest enemies have never been able to point out a single instance of persecution for religion during the eleven years which elapsed between her accession to the throne and the date of the proclamation which I have just quoted.

"Those who are acquainted with the theological literature of the sixteenth century will form some idea of the horror and disgust which these proceedings excited in the minds of the bishops and superior clergy. They regarded such toleration not only as a dangerous experiment, but as a most impious contrivance."

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN

OF

$23,000,000.

AN ACT

TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

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Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey, Edw. B. Orne, Nathan Hilles, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, B. Rowland, Jr., Sam'l A. Bispham, Fred. A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE.

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O

and for a Pamphlet. 23etothim

CARPETINGS

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

MANUFACTURERS OF

THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN,
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

IMPORTERS OF

CARPETINGS, Etc.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS
ROYAL WILTONS,
TAPESTRY VELVETS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
HEMP,
COCOA MATTINGS,
CANTON MATTINGS,
ENGLISH INGRAINS,
SHEEP SKINS,
ADELAIDE MATTINGS,

And a full assortment of

FOREIGN GOODS.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN

CARPETINGS, Etc. Etc.,

Would call the attention of the Trade to what are denominated "PHILADELPHIA GOODS," to which they give special attention.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

AGENTS FOR

WISNER H. TOWNSEND'S and
A. TOLSOM & SON'S

OIL CLOTHS,

AND G. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS AND CARPET LININGS. [2 19rp3m

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street,

Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of

J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.

Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

GREAT BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Sts.,

Will open this morning, from the great Auction Sale, 100 pieces of Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1·12, and $1·25; fifty pieces of Ingrains at 40, 45, and 50c.; fifty pieces of English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, at only $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 37c.; Rag Carpets, 50c.; Floor Oil Cloths, 60c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Williamsville Muslin, 28c; Table Linens, 40c. to $1·50.; Blankets selling at cost; Flannels, 37 to 87c., Red Check Matting, 50c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. cor. Eleventh and Market streets. 2 19 6m

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,

No. 49 South THIRD Street

AND

No. 31 South SIXTH Street,

Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.

Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE NAVY AS ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
December 29, 1866.

A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the NAVAL ASYLUM, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Gentlemen desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.

No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal pre-requisite for appointment in the Navy.

The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.

P. J. HORWITZ,
Chief of Bureau.

1 8 th10t

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,

No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,

Manufacturers of

CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE

Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

FLORIST

AND

Preserver of Natural Flowers,

A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth

Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 mrp

CHINESE AND EUROPEANS.

The Islands of the Indian Archipelago.

Translated from the German of Mr. F. Tagor's "Reise Skitzen."

One of the most interesting phenomena in modern times is the emigration of the Chinese in mass. The proletarians of the Celestial Empire overflow not only the countries in the immediate neighborhood of their own, but already form a considerable portion of the population of the American shores, in the ports of Brazil as well as among the gold diggers of California.

Already apprehensions have been expressed lest this rapid spread of the Chinese over the Indian and Pacific Oceans might injure the otherwise prosperous development of European civilization in those latitudes. The fact that the Chinese never renounce their peculiarities of character and mode of living, their absolute refusal to assimilate with other elements, and their constantly bringing home whatever they earn abroad by means of their greedy industry, cause many people to fear that the Chinese element will have a prejudicial influence on the development of civilization in Asia and America. These apprehensions, however, seem to be unfounded.

It is certain that the Chinese, in those countries where they exercise their industry in contact with Europeans, create a dangerous competition to the latter, and that, while on the one side, in regard to climatic conditions, they find themselves better situated than their competitors, on the other side they combine a penetrating intellect with an unwearied industry and the greatest thriftiness.

European business men have good reasons to fear their Chinese rivals; for the latter know how to forget and how to learn, and their short acquaintance with Europeans has already accelerated their onward march at the rate of several centuries. The time may be foreseen when in the East Chinese emigrants will contend with the Europeans, and fight them with their own weapons—money and ideas—for the possession of the field in which the Europeans have hitherto exercised their activity without rivals.

In this connection it must not be overlooked that naturally, at first, only that portion of the population leaves its native country which is rather in a destitute condition as to its intellectual and material qualifications, while the richer and more intelligent participate in that movement only when they perceive that it is worth while to give up the present comforts of life for greater advantages.

This will be the natural course, also, in regard to the emigration of the Chinese, and the situation of the Europeans will then become seriously affected by it. But there will be no real danger to civilization in this, only the Europeans will have to redouble their efforts in order to maintain their supremacy.

When we direct our attention to the scene where this "battle of life" between the Chinese and Europeans, is already going on, we find in the first line the flourishing seaport and commercial centre of the Eastern commerce, Singapore, where the Chinese element in some parts of the city is so prominent that you believe yourself to be in China itself.

All the trades, particularly those which require skill and perseverance, are almost exclusively exercised by the Chinese. They are, perhaps, the most industrious people on the face of the earth; from early morning till late at night they are at work, and, with the exception of the new year festival, have no holidays.

Besides their great industry, they are distinguished for their extreme thrift and soberness. Their tools, their dress, and their food are of the simplest kind; they are very moderate in all their enjoyments. Their tobacco pipe is not larger than a thimble; when they smoke a cigar they usually take a few whiffs, and keep the balance for another time. Their drink is a very diluted tea of the cheapest sort, of which they take a small cup without sugar or milk.

The richest Chinese are scarcely better dressed than the poorest ones—short, large breeches, a cotton jacket, shoes without stockings, are, together with tall and fan, their whole habiliments. A great amount of commerce and navigation is already in their hands; only in the direct trade with Europe and America do they not yet participate.

A report of the British Consul at Canton, for the year 1864, shows that not only the coasting and import trade are in the hands of the Chinese, but that, further, the export trade is more and more taken possession of by them. Chinese firms have already sent considerable quantities of tea directly to the English market. And all the products of the Indian Archipelago which are shipped to Europe pass through the hands of the Chinese into those of the exporters; and in the same manner most of the European merchandise goes through their hands before they reach the natives. Before any ship coming from one of the Eastern ports casts anchor, a Chinese goes on board, who, after making the acquaintance of the shipowner, does not lose sight of him during his whole stay in the harbor, lends him money, espies and profits by all his foibles, and finally becomes the owner of his cargo.

All the trades are carried on by them in open slops or in the street itself. What to a European is the most striking, is the small space which is occupied by a Chinese and the simple tools which he uses. Everywhere you are surprised by the incredible economy of time, space, and material, such as is only possible in an overflowing population like that of China.

Within a small shop there are frequently two different handicrafts going on; on the one side there will be a tailor with a dozen of journeymen; on the other side a shoemaker with as many more, none of them occupying more than the narrow stool upon which he sits.

The Chinese emigrants come thus far almost exclusively from the two southern provinces of China which are bounded by the seacoast, and, for the great part, are composed of the most wretched proletarians. The authorities of these provinces are said to avail themselves of the emigration to get rid of their cripples and scamps.

During the Northeastern trade winds the ships set sail and arrive in Singapore, but not earlier than the new year. On his arrival, the immigrant is almost always indebted for his passage, and hires himself out to another Chinese countryman already settled there for his food, and a small remuneration in money.

The latter pays for him his passage money, the amount of which rises and falls according to the demand for labor. Such an immigrant is called Sinkay; the free laborer, Coolie. All those who arrive at Singapore do not remain there, and several thousands land there every year on their passage to other countries of the Archipelago. Most of them come with the intention to return home again as soon as they have saved a small sum of money. But it seems that only a small number among them are successful in this object.

Many of them, who gratify their passion for opium and gambling, are forever ruined. A certain number settle permanently in the islands of the Archipelago, and marry native women. There are families who have been living in the European colonies for several generations, have acquired considerable wealth, and by their intercourse with the Europeans have acquired many of the good qualities of the latter.

The number of Chinese arriving here every year amount to more than ten thousand, and it is probable that the emigration from the crowded population of China will considerably increase as the artificial barriers created on the one side by the Chinese authorities, and on the other by the European Colonial Governments, come to be removed.

Until lately immigration of women was strictly prohibited, which caused many Chinese to return to their own country; but latterly many women have immigrated, both to California and to the Archipelago; and although they do not belong to the more respectable classes, still it is a beginning. The continued troubles in the interior of China were another reason which induced many Chinese, established as merchants or mechanics on the islands of the Archipelago, to bring their families to join them.

Still more numerous is the immigration of single women, who find here a large field for their activity. Many of them are brought here at the expense of secret societies, which, for their own purpose, take advantage of the influence these women exercise upon the male population.

In the Dutch and Spanish colonies all kinds of obstacles are placed in the way of the Chinese immigration, their sojourn being permitted only in certain localities, their industry limited to certain trades, and they themselves submitted to higher taxes, and many vexatious regulations of the local police. All this is done with a view to protect the natives against the greediness, craftiness, and want of principle of the Chinese.

But notwithstanding all these restrictions and impediments, the immigration of them is constantly increasing; in the Philippine Islands it is said that the perquisites derived from the Chinese form a considerable income for those functionaries upon whose decision the permission of remaining in the country depends. At present the Governments seem to be disposed to adopt a more liberal policy in this respect; it may, therefore, be expected that an ever increasing stream of laborers will spread over these islands from China, and open the immense resources of the Spanish Colonies, which are at present almost completely locked up, and of the Dutch possessions, which are only partially developed. To the Chinese proletarian population the Archipelago will soon be of the same, if not greater, importance than America is to this class of Europeans.

In the English settlements of the Straits, the immigration of Chinese has always been favored. They enjoy there a greater degree of esteem, liberty, and protection against extortion than in any other country of the world. There is no fear of any serious dangers resulting from this liberty to the colony, since, in such a contingency, all classes would unite against the Chinese.

It is true that, from time to time, the latter have already caused some not insignificant troubles; for they constitute a State within the State, all belonging to secret societies, whose activity is beyond the control of the Government. With regard to these Secret Societies, the Governor, in his official report of 1858-59, uses the following words:—"Another great obstacle to the discovery of crimes are the Chinese Hoeys, or Secret Societies. * * * There is no doubt that these Societies lend themselves to obstruct the march of justice.

"It is generally believed that they are ambitious of bringing all criminal cases among their fellow-countrymen before their own tribunal. In civil matters their decision is received rather favorably than otherwise, and according to their own idea, their claims to decide criminal cases are equally well founded. There is no doubt that such tribunals exist, and it is to be feared that in order to maintain them and to prevent people from addressing themselves to our courts of justice—and also to weaken the influence of the latter—the Chinese will not recoil before resorting to the most violent measures."

The Governor doubts the posibility of rooting out these Societies, and believes that all measures taken against them will only tend to make them more cautious and increase the resistance they offer. Besides these Hoyes which have been brought over from China, and are very old, Secret Societies are continually forming for particular purposes—such as for increasing wages.

If a European is once proscribed by such a Society he can no longer obtain any Chinese servant, nor will any tradesman thereafter work for him. There exist between the different Societies old quarrels, which have already led to bloody strifes, as in the year 1854; and even lately they have occurred on a large scale.

In the Dutch Colonies—in every district where more than one hundred Chinese reside—one of the most respectable among them is officially appointed as their chief, who, in connection with other assistant officers, also officially appointed and subordinate to him, has to keep order among the Chinese population, and is responsible for them to a certain degree.

Recently in Singapore a measure has been adopted which has produced the best effect; agreeably to the English custom, the most distinguished among the Chinese were appointed special constables. Should there again be any disturbances there, the Governor intends not to dismiss these Chinese from their office as constables until the disturbances are entirely repressed, for generally they fill the highest posts in these Secret Societies.

Up to the present time these riots have been exclusively limited to the Chinese population, although not without causing considerable disturbance to the public order. But if we consider that this Chinese population is composed entirely of the lowest classes, and partly comprises the dregs of the Southern provinces of China; that women are almost entirely wanting among them, and consequently that they do not possess the means of establishing family ties; and lastly, that there does not exist the least trace of police control, we can only wonder that serious disturbances so seldom occur.

The reason of this may be the facility with which these people make a living here, and also the "self-government" which naturally must grow up under the influence of free institutions, in the preservation of which all are equally interested.

Among these Chinese some have acquired great wealth, and are considered among the most respectable inhabitants of the city; others have contributed considerable sums to the public institutions. The family life, as far as it is possible to take notice of it, especially the relations between parents and children, forms one of the most pleasant traits of character of the Chinese people.

It appears, from all that has been said, that the Chinese are inspired with a great desire to attain political power in the European colonies. There is no doubt but that the Europeans will know how to prevent this. A greater danger lies in the possibility of the Chinese acquiring a supremacy in commerce in the fitting out of ships, and in all the material relations of life, which would enable them to weaken the European element in the colonies, and to change their whole organization, unless the Europeans strive to paralyze their influence by using all the means which their intellectual superiority affords them.

TO CONTRACTORS AND MINERS.—THE Commissioners on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel, acting for the State of Massachusetts, invite Proposals, until the 10th day of March next, for Excavating said Tunnel at three different sections of that work.

This Tunnel, when completed will be about 4¾ miles in length, extending from the town of Florida, through the Hoosac Mountain, to the town of North Adams.

The *Eastern End* has been penetrated from the grade of the Railroad 350 feet, 240 feet of which consist of an opening of about 10 cubic yards to each lineal foot, the same to be enlarged to a section containing about 17 cubic yards to each foot; the remaining 110 feet being heading—now measuring upon an average 4 cubic yards per running foot—to be enlarged to the full section; making some 35,000 cubic yards to be removed.

A further section of the work will also be let to the successful bidder for the above-named enlargement, if satisfactory terms shall be offered.

The *Western End* is worked from a Shaft 318 feet deep. The easterly heading from this shaft—of about six cubic yards to each lineal foot—extends 100 feet, and is to be enlarged to a section containing 19 yards per foot, requiring the removal of 12,000 cubic yards. Bids for that amount, and for an extension in either direction of the heading and enlargement at this point, will be received.

The *Central End* of an elliptical form, 27 to 15 feet, now 400 feet in depth, is to be sunk to grade, 1030 feet from the surface, requiring the removal of about 9000 cubic yards.

All the work to be done is in Talcose Slate, and will require neither masonry nor supports of any kind.

Buildings, machinery, and means of ventilation, all of the most substantial character, have been provided, and will be furnished to contractors.

Ample sureties will be required from parties who may be contracted with, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject all offers that may be made.

Plans and specifications may be seen on application to ALVAH CROCKER, at the Engineer's Office, North Adams, Massachusetts; and other information may be obtained from JAMES M. SHUPE, Room No 9, No. 13 Exchange street, Boston, to whom proposals may be directed.

JAMES M. SHUTE,
ALVAH CROCKER,
CHARLES HUDSON,
Commissioners.

Boston January 30, 1867 5w

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street Central Depot, No. 1028 FIFTH Street one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

PROPOSALS.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 Girard street, February 25, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 4, 1867, for immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover Street Wharf, properly packed and ready for shipment, of the following described Quartermaster's Stores, viz.:—

Two (2) doz. Iron Bolts, square neck, 5 inch.
Two (2) doz. Iron Bolts, square neck, 6 inch.
Two (2) doz. Iron Bolts, square neck, 7 inch.
Fifty (50) sides Bridle Leather.
Four (4) doz. Brass Case Locks—2 doz. 1¼x2¾, 2 doz. 1½x3 inch.
Two (2) hundred lbs. Nails, finishing, 1 and 1½ inch.
Two (2) doz. Assorted Scissors—½ doz. 3, ½ doz. 4, ½ doz. 5, ½ doz. 6 inch blade.
One thousand (1000) feet Glass, best American, 10x12.
Four (4) doz. Brass Drawer Tumbler Locks—2 doz. 2, 2 doz. 2½-inch.
Fifteen thousand (15,000) lbs. Cut Nails—5000 6d, 5000 8d, 5000 10d.
Four hundred (400) gross Screws—200 gross, 1¾ No. 12, 100 gross 1¾ No. 11, 100 gross 1¾ No. 13.

All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality, and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the articles bid for must be delivered at the office, No. 1139 GIRARD Street, twenty-four (24) hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid, and certified to as being good and sufficient securities for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

Blank forms for bids can be had on application at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Endorse envelopes, "Proposals for Quartermasters' Stores."

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
2 25 6t] Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt. Maj. U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—
The property known as the
GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW MILL,
with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenance appertaining, that is to say:—

One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats fifty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capabl of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 3000 fee of lumber daily.

One small Stone Building.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone, laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150 000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to

J. B. KIDDOO,
Bvt Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'n, Bureau R. F. and
.. alveston, Texas. 7w

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to

2 7 15 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1867.

POSTPONEMENT OF OPENING OF BIDS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

The time for the opening of the proposals for army transportation, invited by the advertisement from this office of January 15, 1867, is hereby extended to 12 M. of THURSDAY, the seventh day of March, 1867.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

2 25 9t] ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Col. and Assist. Quartermaster U. S. A.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, February 22, 1867.

In pursuance of the annexed Resolution, the following bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the Purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes," is hereby published in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES, FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE LANSDOWNE ESTATE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million eight hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—

First. To pay deficiencies, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Second. For the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and improvement of the same, one hundred thousand dollars.

Third. For a House of Correction, one hundred thousand dollars.

Fourth. To pay the increase in the School Teachers' and House Cleaners' salaries, one hundred thousand dollars—for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificate therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund; which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish, in two daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the Ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, February 21, 1867, entitled

"An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 2 23 24t

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
1 25 3m CORNER OF RACE.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7 45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12 05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12,55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Harisville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.

At 10 15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 2 35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.

At 3 45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6 45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield, Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10 45 P. M. Passengers for Summertown take Stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.

At 4 20 P. M.—Accommodation, for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Harisville take stage at Abington for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5 20 P. M.—Through accommodation, for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.

At 6 20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11 20 P. M.—Accommodation, for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9 15 A. M., 2 30 and 8 40 P. M.
2 30 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1 30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6 15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8 40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8 35 A. M., 5 15, and 7 05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7 30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11 50 A. M., and 3 05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 35 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 J. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third streets line and Union line run within a short dis ance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot
Office, No. 113 South THIRD Street. 1 15

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

To accommodate our continually increasing business, we have taken the commodious room,

SECOND STORY, NEW LEDGER BUILDING,

S. W. Corner SIXTH and CHESNUT S
(Entrance on Sixth street),

Into which we have removed, where we shall be pleased to see our many patrons and friends.

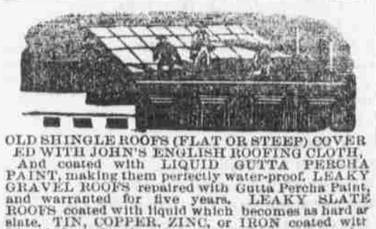
J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.

J. B. BROOKE, Superintendent Philadelphia Office.
Philadelphia, February 2, 1867. 2 2 1m

REMOVAL.
E. M. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
REMOVED TO No. 32 South THIRD Street
COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the United States 2 2 1m4p

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 4 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867. 1 19 3m

ROOFING.



OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, March 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Wednesday, March 6
CITY OF ANTWERP (new).....Saturday, March 9
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, March 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, March 23

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—
Payable in Gold.

First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	40

Passage by the Wednesday steamers—First Cabin, $105; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or, No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK. — PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company (Leopold Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 19 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metalic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 15 DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

RAILROAD LINES.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

PASSENGERS FOR

Norfolk	Kinsville,
Weldon	Savannah,
Raleigh,	Augusta,
Newbern,	Atlanta,
Charlotte,	Macon,
Wilmington	West Point,
Columbia,	Montgomery,
Charleston,	Mobile, and

NEW ORLEANS.

TO AVOID DELAY ASK FOR TICKETS BY THE

NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE.

Trains leave Depot of
PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue,
DAILY (Saturday excepted) at 11 P. M.,
Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day,
FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!

For Tickets and all other information, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 629 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

S. P. WILTBANK,
1 2tf GENERAL AGENT.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA, TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, OCTOBER 8, 1866,

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7 30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6 30 P. M. Arrives in Philadelphia at 9 10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8 15 A.M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c., at PORT CLINTON with the Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6 30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9 40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7 35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leaves Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8 45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 10 P. M., and Pottsville at 2 45 P. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 6 45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7 30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4 10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9 10 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon, for Reading and all way stations, leaves Reading at 11 30, and Downingtown at 12 30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7 30 and 8 15 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7 A. M. and 12 30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M., and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1 05 and 11 53 A. M., and 1 48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, &c.

Returning, Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9 05 A. M., and 9 15 P. M., passing Reading at 4 40 and 10 51 A. M. and 11 30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2 45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2 10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11 30 A. M., and 7 11 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7 36 A. M. and 1 40 and 4 15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7 50 A. M., for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1 50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3 20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 35 A. M., and 3 25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $32 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN.

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half price.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT,

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 3 30 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 6 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches, at 8 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, for the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1§ No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

1867—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE.—This celebrated troupe of acrobats, top spinners, balancers, etc., will make their first appearance in this city, at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening, March 5. These are the first and only Japanese artists that have ever been permitted to leave Japan. They are on their way to the great Paris Exposition, therefore their stay in this city will be of short duration. Seats may be secured on and after March 2, and all who desire to witness the most wonderful performance ever presented in this city should obtain them at the earliest possible moment.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night Wallace's celebrated opera of *Maritana* will be performed, with Messrs. Campbell, Castle, Peaks, Arnold, Miss C. Richings, and Mrs. Boudinot in the cast. To-morrow (Friday) evening, for the benefit of Mr. Peter Richings, will be presented, for the first time in this city, the beautiful opera *La Fiancee; or, The National Guard.* A full house may be expected.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The *French Spy* will be repeated this evening; the performance to conclude with the beautiful drama of *Green Bushes.* Miss Helen Western as the "Spy" and "Miami." To-morrow (Friday) evening Miss Western will take her farewell benefit.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—The beautiful comedy of *Fashion,* and the romantic drama of *The Scalp Hunters,* are on the programme for to-night, Mr. E. L. Davenport appearing as "Adam Trueman" in the first, and "Seguin," in the last. To-morrow Mr. Davenport will take his first benefit in two years, in this city, appearing in a splendid bill.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The new play of *Ours* has been drawing fine houses. It will be repeated this evening, the ever pleasing actress, Mrs. John Drew, appearing as "Mary Netley," assisted by the entire strength of the company. This announcement alone is sufficient to fill the house.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—A very fine bill will be presented to-night, consisting of a grand Ballet and Olio entertainment.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS.—"Italian Airs at the Academy," "Masked Ball," "The Spinsters," and "Laughing Gas," are drawing crowded houses. Not only those who inhale the gas, but all who are within the building, are compelled to laugh.

THE NEW PANTOMIME.—Mr. Robert Fraser, the celebrated pantomimist, is hard at work preparing "The House that Jack Built," for an early production. The scenery is beautiful and entirely new. The dialogue of the piece is from the pen of Mr. J. L. Carncross, and reflects credit on that gentleman.

When and Where Does the Day Begin?

The *Scientific American* says:—As we travel eastward the day begins earlier; near the equator starlight appears an hour earlier for each thousand miles going east. When it is sunrise in New York, the people of Europe have had sunlight for many hours, and the Californians are still in their beds dreaming. Evidently the day has a first beginning, and at the eastward. But how far and where? What are the people who first see the light of Monday morning? It is the sun which brings the day; where does he first bring Monday? If we could travel with him we might find out. Let us suppose the case. We will take an early start; at sunrise on Sunday morning, with the sun just at the point of peeping over the horizon behind us, we travel westward. As we go, the people give us a Sunday greeting; we bring Sunday with us to Pittsburg, St. Louis, Salt Lake, San Francisco. At San Francisco our faithful chronometer informs us that we have been on the tramp about five hours. But we started on Sunday morning and it is Sunday morning still. We go on, still on Sunday morning. Will this Sunday morning ever end? The quiet Pacific knows very little of Sunday or any other day, and our question scarcely receives an echo for reply. When we get to Yokohama in Japan, or Shanghai in China, we search for some Yankee, wide awake in the early morning, and we are told for the first time that Monday has come. Everywhere now we bring Monday, and in twenty-four hours by the chronometer after starting, we are in New York again, and find the merchants taking down their shutters, and the Monday newspapers telling us what has happened during our absence.

The Submarine Cable Between Florida and Cuba.

Some erroneous impressions prevail as to the time when the cable between Florida and Cuba will be completed. The following facts will correct these impressions:—The contract for the cable calls for its delivery in May, unless accidents or stress of weather prevent it. The work on the land line in Florida to connect it with the Western Union Telegraph Company's line will be commenced this week. Less than sixty days will be required to build the land line. The cable and the land line will be in working order by June 1. The President of the Company is General W. F. ("Baldy") Smith. The engineer, now in England superintending the construction of the cable and who will superintend the whole work (putting down, etc.) is W. E. Everett, who invented the paying-out apparatus of the first Atlantic cable. For several years past (until January 1, 1867) he was manager of the Novelty Iron Works; and is now of the firm of Quintard & Everett, of the Morgan Iron Works of this city.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE PARIS THEATRES.—The following is a list of the pieces played last year at the principal theatres of Paris, and of the times the favorite operas and dramas were given:—Opéra, L'Africaine, 45; Comédie-Français, Le Lion Amoureux, 100; Opéra-Comique, Le Voyage en Chine, 85; Italiens, Il Trovatore, 14; Rigoletto, 14; Odéon, La Contagion, 64; Châtelet, Cendrillon, 189; Théâtre-Lyrique, Martha, 77; Vaudeville, La Famille Bénoiton, 248; Variétiés, Barbe-Bleue, 132; Gymnase, Héloise Paranquet, 115; Palais-Royal, La Consigne est de Rontier, 91; Porte-Saint-Martin, La Biche au Bois, 107; Gaité, Jean-la-Poste, 127; Ambigu, Le Mangeur de Fer, 86. With the exception of the Grand Opera and Italiens, all the theatres are reported to have made money, although never before was so much spent on the preparation of pieces.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN LONDON.—The receipts of the Metropolitan Railway in London are £1079 per mile per week, while those of nine chief railways together amount to only £474. The largest number of passengers conveyed over this line in one week, up to the end of last year, was 505,524. The number of workmen conveyed from the suburbs of London to the city for three pence the double journey is now over two thousand a week. About eleven million passengers travelled over the line last year.

A LAKE CONSTANCE RAILWAY.—A project has been proposed to the Northeast Railway Company of Switzerland to cross the Lake of Constance by floating the trains over. According to the plans submitted to the Company, a train of fourteen to sixteen carriages is to be placed upon a steam vessel furnished with rails for the purpose. An ingenious contrivance provides against the changes of level in the lake, and assists in the embarkation and debarkation of the trains.

FRENCH WINES.—Official returns show the following as the wine crop in France since 1858:—In 1858, fifty-three millions of hectolitres; in 1859, only thirty millions; in 1860, forty millions; in 1861, same as in 1859; in 1862, thirty-seven millions; in 1863, fifty-two millions; in 1864, fifty-one millions; in 1865, sixty-nine millions; giving a total during the eight years of three hundred and sixty-two millions of hectolitres.

GENERAL FORREST AS A WRITER.—The Louisville *Courier* announces that General N. B. Forrest is now preparing, and will soon have ready for the press, a book to be entitled "The Memoirs of Forrest's Cavalry."

A GRAND GOLD SWINDLE.

Six Hundred Thousand Dollars Procured on Forged Gold Certificates—The Perpetrator—How He Effected His Escape — The Victims — Lawsuits and Cross Suits Growing Out of the Affair —The Matter Soon to be Brought Before the Courts, Etc.

On the 3d of May, 1866, a man by the name of John Ross, who had been engaged in business as a broker, in Wall street, for about six or eight months, succeeded in fraudulently obtaining over half a million dollars in gold from various bankers and brokers in this city.

The following statement is the only true one yet published of the affair:—

HOW THE MONEY WAS PROCURED.

The money was chiefly procured on a number of forged gold certificates, apparently signed by the Continental Bank, but a portion of the total sum was secured by means of some forged Michigan Central bonds. Gigantic as was the amount involved, the whole sum was gathered in by Ross between the hours of twelve and two o'clock, and he at once decamped with his booty.

Although these frauds were almost immediately discovered, and the detectives were put upon his track the same day that the swindle was perpetrated, the criminal succeeded in leaving the city, and he has never since been arrested. The whole transaction bore traces of careful preparation, and further investigation has but strengthened the opinion generally entertained at the time that the affair had been, in all its details, planned with unusual skill.

THE MODE OF ESCAPE.

The manner in which Ross so successfully made his escape, however mysterious and perplexing it may have appeared at the time, has been thoroughly brought to light. On the very day that the fraud was consummated, and only an hour or two after the money had been obtained, he embarked on board a vessel called the Dakota, which had been waiting, as it has since been presumed, especially for the purpose of enabling him to evade the pursuit of justice, already coaled, manned, and provisioned for a long voyage in the harbor.

THE DAKOTA,

until within a few days of her leaving New York, had been owned by Warren Leland, of the Metropolitan Hotel. Just before her departure she had been purchased by a man named Lawrence C. Woodruff, who is reported to be a banker in Buffalo. At the time of the sale the vessel was fully prepared for sea, and was perfectly ready to start at any moment upon a long voyage. She was commanded by a man who had been appointed to his post by Mr. Leland, at the recommendation of Mr. J. C. Ellwell, and who played no unimportant role in the subsequent history of this case. Of the antecedents of

THIS CAPTAIN

nothing certain is known, but it is supposed that he is identical with a man who was removed for misconduct from the command of the ship White Squall, at Rio Janeiro, in 1855, another sailing master being sent out from New York to take his place. It is alleged that subsequently he was in the employ of Messrs. Pendergrass & Co., and that he was again discharged for improper conduct.

It is further stated that the parties who planned the frauds selected him specially on account of his notoriously bad reputation as a fit person to undertake the important task of bearing Ross beyond the reach of his victims. To avoid suspicion, and by the most skilful engineering, they contrived that he should be appointed captain, while the vessel yet remained in the hands of Mr. Leland, and by some means or other induced Mr. Elwell to recommend him.

SHARING THE SPOILS.

On leaving New York the Dakota sailed for South America, and after touching at several ports by the way anchored outside Maranham, where the most amusing scene in the whole transaction was enacted. It is stated that the captain, instead of faithfully fulfilling his share of the contract, and landing Ross upon payment of $10,000 in gold, the sum originally stipulated for his passage, kept the ship lying outside the harbor for four days, and would not consent to put him on shore until he had extorted twenty-five thousand dollars of the stolen money. Ross was only persuaded to accede to the rapacity of his quondam friend by the necessities of his position, and doubtless repented bitterly having been compelled to place himself so completely in his power. As soon as he had complied with the demands of the Captain, and had safely reached terra firma, it is said that he lost no time in laying plans of revenge, but at once, by a lavish outlay of the money he had acquired at so much risk to himself, hired the services of a gang of Portuguese desperadoes, and instructed them to assassinate him. The captain, however, by some means became acquainted with the designs of Ross, and at once left Maranham and proceeded with the Dakota to Rio Janeiro, where she had been consigned. Here the vessel was transferred to the possession of Maxwell, Wright & Co., the consignees, and sold. The captain, about two months ago,

RETURNED TO NEW YORK,

bearing with him his share of the spoils. It is reported that he brought home a magnificent set of jewelry, valued at $8,000 in gold, which he had purchased in Rio, and presented it to his wife. He stayed in New York six days, and notwithstanding the threats which had been made by the Continental Bank that they would arrest him at the first opportunity, and although they were acquainted with the fact of his return, no effort was made to punish him as an accomplice of Ross, and he was permitted to return unmolested to his home in Maine, where he has since been living in the most luxurious and extravagant manner. But he has not been allowed to evade entirely the appropriate reward of his part of the swindle. The facts connected with the departure of the Dakota have been brought to the knowledge of the Board of Underwriters, and the captain has been notified that, unless he can make an adequate and satisfactory explanation, his certificate as sailing-master will be revoked.

He has replied, expressing surprise at the note, and asserting confidently his ability to clear up the matter so far as he affects him personally, but excusing himself for the present from coming to New York, on the ground that his wife is seriously ill.

EXTENSIVE LITIGATION.

Meanwhile there have been almost endless lawsuits arising out of this enormous swindle. The parties victimized have naturally endeavored, if possible, to find some legal means of retrieving the terrible losses which they have sustained. The signature of the bank teller of the Continental Bank appended to the certificates was executed with remarkable skill, and the most experienced experts in this city have failed to discover any difference between the genuine signature and those alleged to have been forged.

Messrs. Black & Spaulding and Groesbeck & Co., and the other chief sufferers, have, therefore, opened proceedings against the Continental Bank, on the ground that the signatures were genuine, thus in effect denying that any forgery at all was committed. There is also a suit between the Commonwealth and Continental Banks, which is founded on apparently yet stronger grounds.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF ROSS.

Ross, it is supposed, has remained, since the date of his escape, in Brazil, where, of course, he is perfectly secure, as there is no extradition treaty existing between that country and the United States. Cronise & Co. and Black & Spaulding, it is said, believe that if he could only be brought to this country, his evidence would satisfactorily establish the fact that the certificates were not forged, and that the Continental Bank is legally bound to acknowledge them as genuine, notwithstanding the manner they may have passed out of its possession. But of course the obstacles standing in the way of bringing Ross back to this country are almost insurmountable. He might, perhaps, be kidnapped, and possibly some such course may have suggested itself to his despairing victims; but it would be an extremely dangerous measure, and one likely to result in serious consequences.

It is said that it has been contemplated to apply to Mr. Seward and endeavor to obtain his co-operation, though in what particular the assistance of that gentleman could help the matter is exceedingly enigmatical. The sufferers profess themselves strengthened in their convictions that Ross, if he told the truth, could give evidence adverse to the

CONTINENTAL BANK,

by the alleged fact that the latter institution, although it was made acquainted with the circumstances of Ross' escape the day after his departure from the city, made no attempt to have him followed and arrested. The bank, on the other hand, state that the information given them appeared at the time so vague and untrustworthy that they did not feel justified in making it a base of action.—*N. Y. Herald.*

DRY GOODS.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS
OF
MOURNING GOODS,
COMPRISING
HERNANIES (all widths),
TAMISE,
BOMBAZINES
ALPACAS, ETC. ETC.
PERKINS,
2 26 tuths3t] NO. 9 S. NINTH STREET.

ENGLISH CRENADINES.
JUST OPENED
A CASE OF THESE DESIRABLE GOODS.
PERKINS,
2 26 tuths3t] NO. 9 S. NINTH STREET.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.—Works on Staten Island.—Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, West side.
This Company, now in the forty-eighth year of its existence, is prepared to DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH, in an unequalled manner, all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods.
Ladies' Dresses and Velvet Mantillas, Gent's Coats, Pants, etc., cleansed, without affecting the shape or color. 2 25 2mrp

DRY GOODS.

MARKET & NINTH. COOPER & CONARD.

JUST OPENED, A LARGE LOT VERY DESIRABLE
MELANGE POPLINS,
In all the NEW SPRING SHADES, at the low price of
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD.

ALSO, ONE LOT HEAVIER, ALL THE SHADES
SPRING POPLINS,
AT ONE DOLLAR PER YARD.

CHEAP DEPARTMENT,
For the sale of MEN'S AND BOY'S WEAR; the prices range from 40 to 95 cents per yard.
MERINO CASSIMERES.
CASHMARETTS AND JEANS.
ALL-WOOL TWEEDS. [1 2 stuth4p
GOOD CASSIMERES, 75 to 90 cents.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.

I have just made out a reduced price list for all my LINENS, which cannot fail to give satisfaction to the most careful buyer.
To those about purchasing LINEN GOODS, we would say that our stock was never larger and more varied, consisting of the following, viz.:—
LINEN DAMASKS, ALL WIDTHS,
TABLE CLOTHS, ALL SIZES,
FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
IRISH LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS
FRENCH LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS,
LINEN PILLOW CASINGS,
HEAVY SHIRTING LINENS,
FINE BOSOM LINENS,
SHIRT BOSOMS, READY-MADE,
SHIRT BOSOMS FOR EVENING WEAR,
CRUMB CLOTHS, 2 1-2, 3, 4 YARDS WIDE
FINE TOWELS,
TOWELLING BY THE YARD,
LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS
LINEN LAWNS AND BIRD-EYE,
ETC, ETC. ETC.
MARKED DOWN.

200 PIECES
Power-Loom Table Linen,
SELLING OFF AT A HEAVY REDUCTION
PRICES FROM 75 CENTS PER YARD.
GEORGE MILLIKEN'S
FAMILY LINEN STORE,
9 14 thstu6mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
NOTICE.
Appreciating the advantage of opening
A NEW STORE
WITH A NEW STOCK, I AM SELLING
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, ETC. ETC.,
At a sacrifice, prior to removal to
N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,
GIRARD ROW,
E. M. NEEDLES.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.
LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round, the CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.
These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1 10; and 10 springs, $1 75.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices.
Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No. 628 ARCH Street,
12 6 3mp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.
OPENING,
THURSDAY, February 28, 1867,
OUR OWN IMPORTATION OF
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
PATTERN BONNETS, ETC.
WOOD & CARY,
NO. 725 CHESNUT STREET,
2 25 4trp] PHILADELPHIA.

SPLENDID OPENING OF THE LATEST STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.
Also, Silk Velvet, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 7 18]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"And ther the Leelins', wid burstin' feelins',
Stud on the stepes in the peltin' rain,
And bowd as grand as, and smiled as bland as
If Mickel Rooney wor the King of Spane."
ALDERMAN ROONEY
AT THE
CABLE BANQUET.
AN IMPROVISED EPIC BY HIMSELF.
The Aitin', and Dhrinkin' and Spaykin' and Toasts
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
Address all cash orders, retail or wholesale, to
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Send for our Mammoth Descriptive Catalogue.
Books sent postage paid, on receipt of retail price.
ALL NEW BOOKS are at PETERSONS'. 2 7

PERSONAL.

TO PARTIES INTERESTED IN PROPERTIES EXEMPT FROM TAXATION BY THE GENERAL OR SPECIAL LAWS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH.
The Committee appointed by the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, to inquire and report to the House the value, location, and uses of the property exempted from taxation in the State of Pennsylvania, will meet on SATURDAY MORNING, March 2, 1867, at the Common Council Chamber in Philadelphia, and will continue in session from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. Parties interested in such properties in the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th Wards, are requested to attend
WILLIAM S. GREGORY, Chairman.
JAMES N. KERNS,
GEORGE DE HAVEN,
W. M. WORRALL,
SAMUEL JOSEPHS—Committee.
GEORGE W. MOONEY, Secretary. 2 28 2t

ATTENTION, OFFICERS AND ENLISTED men of the late war.—All officers who were in the service May 1, 1864, until March 3, 1865, or their heirs, are entitled to an additional five dollars a month for each servant. Soldiers and heirs entitled to the extra bounty, who have not made application, should do so at once, as we are daily receiving checks for the same. Funeral expenses of deceased Pennsylvania soldiers collected promptly. All interested in the above should make early application, or address OWENS & CO.,
No. 428 WALNUT Street, south side,
Philadelphia.
Open Tuesday and Friday evenings.* 2 9stuthim

$100 EXTRA BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS AND Heirs who are entitled to this Bounty, and who have not yet made application, should do so at once, as the Paymaster-General desires all claims to be filed and classified as soon as possible. I am daily receiving the checks for this Extra Bounty, and notify the successful applicants as soon as received, through the Post Office. Those desiring a speedy settlement should call on or address
GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK street, one door below Third.
OFFICE OPEN TUESDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHTS UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK. 2 9 1m

INSTRUCTION.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J. Summer Session commences MARCH 6. For Catalogues, terms, etc., address
REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M.,
2 18 15trp President.

WEDDING CARDS,
PARTY INVITATIONS
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
2 1tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.
COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,
2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN
HOME COMPANY.
THE AMERICAN
OF PHILADELPHIA,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the Capital Stock, all paid up in cash, which, together with cash assets now on hand, amount to
$1,516,461'81.
INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1866,
$766,537'80.
LOSSES PAID DURING THE YEAR AMOUNTING TO
$223,000.
Dividends made annually, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.
The last Dividend on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1867, was
FIFTY PER CENT.
Of the amount of Premiums received during the year. Its Trustees are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	L. M. Whilldin,
J. Edgar Thomson,	William J. Howard,
George Nugent,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	George W. Hill,
P. B. Mingle,	John M. Chesnut,
	John Wanamaker.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON,
2 11 mths4t] Secretary and Treasurer.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, NO. 5 S. FIFTH STREET.
ASSETS.....$136,210'89.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
MUTUAL SYSTEM EXCLUSIVELY.
DIRECTORS FOR 1867.

Caleb Clothier,	William P. Reeder,
Benjamin Malone,	Joseph Chapman,
Thomas Mather,	Edward M. Needles,
T. Ellwood Chapman,	Wilson M. Jenkins,
Simeon Matlack,	Lukens Webster,
Aaron W. Gaskill,	Francis T. Atkinson.

CALEB CLOTHIER, President.
BENJAMIN MALONE, Vice-President.
THOMAS MATHER, Treasurer.
T. ELLWOOD CHAPMAN, Secretary. 2 2 6 1m

GROCERIES, ETC.

RICHARD W. FAIRTHORNE,
DEALER IN
TEAS AND COFFEES,
No. 205 North NINTH St.,
ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA,
Having commenced business as above, calls the attention of the public to his carefully selected and extensive STOCK OF GOODS of the very best qualities.
IN TEAS,
The choicest brands are now on hand, and the public can rely on purchasing these goods cheaper than elsewhere, having been purchased for cash, and picked from stocks in the Custom House Stores.
IN COFFEES,
The various tastes of consumers will be strictly studied, and being roasted on the desiccating principle, will be found to contain more of that aroma and piquant flavor, so much admired by connoisseurs, than in Coffees roasted by the old method, and will be sold from 15 to 20 cents lower than usual at other stores.
SPICES,
Whole or ground, of the best quality only will be kept. All goods warranted pure.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and goods will be delivered in any part of the city or its vicinity, free of charge. 2 2

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

SUPERIOR CANNED PEACHES,
TOMATOES, WINSLOW'S CORN
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
JAMS, JELLIES,
PRESERVES, ETC.
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

CANTON PRESERVED GINGER
OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S APRICOT, DAMSON GOOSEBERRY, RASPBERRY, AND CHERRY JAMS, ORANGE MARMALADE, ETC.
Just Imported, and for sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14] WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

SOMETHING NEW.
APPLE CATSUP,
Prepared by the Shakers, by the bottle or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7]rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOSEPH STRACK, deceased.
The petition of CHARLOTTA STRACK, widow of said decedent, having been filed to retain and hold of said estate the sum of $300, in cash, under the provisions of the Act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, notice is hereby given that the same will be approved by said Court, on SATURDAY, March 9, 1867, unless exceptions be filed thereto.
THOMAS K. FINLETTER,
Attorney for Widow
2 28 thsmw 4t*

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.
M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 232 MARKET Street.
SALE OF 1400 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES,
On Monday morning,
March 4, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, 1400 cases men's, boys', and youths' calf, kip, grain, and buff boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals etc., etc.
Also, a large and superior assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, to which we invite the early attention of buyers. 2 28 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC On Friday Morning,
March 1, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of superfine and fine ingrain, royal damask Venitian, list, Dutch hemp cottage and rag carpetings, embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. 2 25 4t
LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
March 4, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 800 lots of French, India, German, and British dry goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons. 2 26 3t
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING-BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
March 5, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1300 packages Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc., embracing a prime and fresh assortment of first-class City and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.
TO MARBLE DEALERS AND OTHERS.
SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTAL AND GARDEN STATUARY, URNS, AND GARDEN VASES.
On Friday Morning,
March 1, will be sold at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, several monumental figures, urns, garden vases, etc., to close a consignment account, by order of importers. Sale peremptory. 2 23 3t
SALE OF DECORATED CHINA WARE, TOILET SETS, AMARMO AND BARDIGLIO VASES, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
March 1, at 11 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a full assortment of decorated French China Dinner and Tea Sets; full Toilet Sets; gold band Cups and Saucers, etc.
Also, a magnificent assortment of Amarmo and Barnglio Vases, etc. 1t
SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.
B. SCOTT, Jr., is instructed by Mr. J. P. BEAUMONT, of New York, to sell by auction, on the Evening of TUESDAY, March 5, and WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 7½ o'clock, a Collection of Modern Paintings of the highest class. It consists almost exclusively of works painted expressly to his order by living celebrities, with whom he has been for many years in correspondence. Among the Artists represented are:—

Gilbert Stuart,	Paul Weber,
Thomas Cole,	Andre Plumot,
Andreas Achenbach,	Stroebel,
E. Verboeckhoven,	Rossiter,
A. Guillemin,	W. Weir,
Eugene de Block,	W. Shayer, Sr.,
J. Patrois,	G. Shalders,
David Denoter,	E. C. Barnes,
Theodore Frere,	C. Verlat,
Count de Bylandt,	Baron,
C. dell Acqua,	Coutourier,
Gus de Jonghe,	Louis Lasalle,
F. E. Meyerheim,	Paul Soyer,
J. W. Preyer,	Hein Burgers,
M'me Ronner,	M'me Pages,
A. Van Hamme,	Roslers,
Laurent de Beul,	Carabain,
Sonderland,	Eversen,
De Vogel,	B. C. Koekkoek,
Roffiaen,	Musin,
Van Wyngaerdt,	Von Sohtn,
H. L. Rolfe,	Ebel,
W. Bromley,	Verschaur,
J. H. Dell,	Dillens,
Vertin,	Selgnac,
De Vaux,	Kruseman,
Stevens,	Auffray,
Von Raven,	Professor Grund,
Brandenburg,	Zimmerman,
Kuwasseg,	De Vigne,
Lanfont de Metz,	De Vos,
Kluyvers,	De Leub,
Le Ray,	Clara Van Wille,
Leickert,	L. Robbe, etc. etc.

The Paintings will be on view, with catalogues, in the eastern galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, on FRIDAY, February 22, and continue until nights of sale. 2 19 14t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.
CHESNUT STREET DRUG STORE AT PRIVATE SALE.
At Private Sale—A well-established and handsomely fitted up Drug Store, situate on Chesnut street. Will be sold a bargain. Apply at the Auction Store.
BILLIARD TABLES AT PRIVATE SALE.—Two Billiard Tables, with marble beds, etc. 2 26 3t
Sale at No. 1110 CHESNUT Street.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, CARPETS, MIRRORS ETC. ETC.
On Friday morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior household furniture from families declining housekeeping.
AIR GUN.—Also, one very superior air gun and apparatus complete. 2 25 4t
CLOCKS, PLATED WARE, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At the Auction Store, will be sold 2 rich gilt mantel clocks, mantel vases, rich silver plated tea sets, ice pitchers, waiters, card baskets, goblets, knives, dish covers, opera glasses, corkscrews, etc.
WINDOW SHADES.—Also, an invoice of 100 window shades. 1t
THIRD SALE OF MESSRS. DEAKINS & SONS' FINE SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY,
On Monday and Tuesday Mornings,
March 4 and 5, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold an entire stock of fine silver plated ware, received direct from the celebrated works of Joseph Deakins & Sons, Sheffield.
The stock comprises epergnes, salmon dishes, tea services, covered dishes, venison dishes, waiters, kettles, and stands: wines, butter and bread platters, flower vases, soup tureens, teapots, and stands.
Also, table cutlery, plain and silver, plated King pattern, beaded and plain forks, and spoons of every variety.
This stock comprises the largest and most elegant assortment ever offered at public sale.
On exhibition Friday and Saturday. [2 28 3t

BY J. M. GUMMEY & SONS AUCTIONEERS,
No. 505 WALNUT Street.
Will hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, MARCH 18.
They would respectfully solicit Attorneys, Executors and Administrators of Estates, Trustees, and others desiring to sell property to send them a memorandum of the same as early as possible, so that it may be fully advertised.
2 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1506 and 1508 Sansom street.
4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1331, 1333, 1335, and 1337 Mariner street.
4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1332, 1334, 1336, and 1338 Mott street.
Handsome modern Residence, with back buildings and every convenience, No. 1416 S. Penn Square.
Valuable Property—Large Distillery and Lot, 40x80 feet, Nos. 402 and 404 South street.
Three-story brick Dwelling, No. — Gaskill street.
Desirable Lot and Carpenter Shop, No. 1839 Stiles street, running through to Cadot street.
Handsome four-story brick Store and Residence southeast corner Fifteenth and Race streets.
Desirable Building Lot, corner of Woodbine and Willow avenues, Germantown. 2 26]
BY SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.
CARD.—In addition to our Private Sales of Real Estate, at our Office, we shall hold REGULAR AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Stock, and Loans, at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY FRIDAY. Properties will be advertised in all the daily newspapers, and by separate handbills.
Pamphlet catalogues, containing descriptions of properties at public and private sale, will be issued every Wednesday.
Our First Spring Sale will be held on FRIDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock noon. 2 18
C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, Office, No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 21tf
PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.
THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COALS, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4]